

1 Hitler
His, Exe
WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
Temp. 45-55 (41-51). Tomorrow similar.
LONDON: Temp. 45-55 (41-51). Tomorrow
cloudy. Temp. 45-55 (41-51).
BOMBE: Partly cloudy. Temp. 54-64.
NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 45-55 (41-51).
W. Temp. 45-55 (41-51).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER PAGE 2.

Austria 8 S. Lebanon 10 P.
Belgium 14 S. Luxembourg 14 P.
Denmark 22 S. Morocco 15 P.
Egypt (inc. med) 11 P. Netherlands 15 P.
Finland 10 S. Norway 22 S.
France 14 S. Portugal 8 S.
Germany 10 S. Spain 18 P.
Great Britain 10 S. Sweden 12 S.
Greece 10 S. Switzerland 12 S.
India 10 S. Turkey 12 S.
Iran 10 S. U.S. Military 12 S.
Italy 10 S. Yugoslavia 10 P.



li Premier Golda Meir and Italian President Giovanni Leone in Rome yesterday.

Israelis Sought Audience

ope Receives Premier Meir, Vatican Denies Shift in Views

From Wire Dispatches
ATICAN CITY, Jan. 15 (AP)—Pope Paul VI received Israeli Premier Meir today. Immediately afterward, a spokesman denied that the Vatican was softening its stand on Jerusalem and Palestinian refugees.

An unusually blunt "verbal statement," the press spokesman, Leo Alessandrini, said that the meeting "does not signify nor the least change... in the attitude of the Holy See concerning the problems of the Holy Land." Mr. Alessandrini flatly contradicted a recent government statement that Mrs. Meir came here at the invitation of the Vatican. He said she took advantage of her trip to the Vatican for a meeting of the Socialist International to request the Pope's aid in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

He said that the Pope's secretary, Cardinal Siri, did not want to miss any opportunity to work for peace, human rights and religious tolerance and "especially to aid those who are weakest and most defenseless—in the first place the refugees from Palestine."

Not a Frequent
Mr. Alessandrini also said that the meeting was not a gesture of preference to Israel as compared with Arab nations. He pointed out that the Pontiff also has received King Hussein of Jordan and other Arab personalities, and that the Vatican has diplomatic or "cordial" relations with many Arab states.

An official communiqué said that the Pope expressed to Mrs. Meir his concern for the refugees and also for the "sacred and universal character" of Jerusalem. The Vatican's policy is that Jerusalem should have an international status, the communiqué said. The Vatican press and radio have in the past accused Israel of annexing and Judaizing the city at the expense of its Muslim and Christian inhabitants.

On Jerusalem, Mr. Alessandrini said today: "It is not necessary for me to recall that, in this specific case, one is dealing with the native and inalienable rights of three monotheistic religions."

Terrorism Cited
The communiqué said that Mrs. Meir told the Pope about possibilities for reaching a negotiated peace settlement in the Middle East and also referred to the "phenomenon of terrorism" as well as particular situations concerning Jewish communities in certain parts of the world. They were not specified.

Mrs. Meir was the first Israeli premier to visit the Vatican and the first government official to see the Pope since Foreign Minister Abba Eban came in October, 1969. Before Mr. Eban's visit, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Pope Paul VI. In a departure from usual practice regarding foreign dignitaries, the Vatican did not release any pictures of his meeting with Mrs. Meir.

Three New Foreign Ministers Join EEC Working Session

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Jan. 15 (UPI)—The Common Market's foreign ministers launched today their first working meeting since the enlarged European Economic Community was formed with a solemn ceremony here today at which representatives of the newcomers, Britain, Ireland and Denmark, made various declarations of faith about the club they have joined.

This ritual took place in the Elysee Palace, where the accession treaty was signed just under a year ago, but the sentiments expressed about Europe's future were put into perspective by the ministers' discussions immediately afterwards.

Only Danish Foreign Minister Ivar Nørregaard made a reference to the United States, whose independence with Europe was so great "that close cooperation is indispensable." Close cooperation with other industrialized countries, he said, was a prerequisite of a steadily growing relationship with underdeveloped countries.

British Foreign Minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home called for an improvement in contacts between the Common Market and Communist states. "Let us bear in mind," he said, "that politics and economics are indivisible. We must treat them so if we are to create a genuine European identity in world affairs."

Sir Alec also said that the new undertaking of the enlarged community would be "meaningless" unless the social and economic needs of the community's 350 million people could be realized. He (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Kissinger Returning to Paris
Nixon Suspends All Bombing, Shelling, Mining of the North

By Carroll Kilpatrick

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Jan. 15 (WP)—President Nixon today suspended all offensive action against North Vietnam amid increased speculation that progress toward a cease-fire agreement is moving more rapidly than appeared possible only a few days ago.

The President's order, which went into effect at 1500 GMT, means that the bombing and shelling of North Vietnam and further mining of its harbors by American forces was stopped in expectation of agreement at the negotiating table.

Henry A. Kissinger, the President's national security adviser, will return to Paris "in the relatively near future" for further meetings with North Vietnam Politburo member Le Duc Tho, White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said.

Today's announcement, which cited the President's conviction that "progress" has been made in the Paris negotiations, was taken as an unusual sign of optimism here, where officials have previously refused to characterize the status of the negotiations.

In using the word "progress," Mr. Ziegler, reading a prepared statement, employed the same word a North Vietnamese spokesman used in Paris Saturday and a Viet Cong spokesman used in Paris yesterday.



After noting that the President had had "extensive discussions and consultations" with Mr. Kissinger since his return from Paris at 12:45 a.m. EST yesterday, Mr. Ziegler said:

"Because of the progress made in the negotiations between Dr. Kissinger and special adviser Le Duc Tho, President Nixon has directed that the bombing, shelling and any further mining of North Vietnam be suspended."

The President's order applies to action north of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ)—on the 17th

Because of the progress made in the negotiations between Dr. Kissinger and special adviser

Le Duc Tho, President Nixon has directed that the bombing, shelling and any further mining

of North Vietnam be suspended. This order went into effect at 10 a.m. on Jan. 15 Washington time.

The order . . . applies to action north of the 17th parallel—the entire area of North Vietnam.

—White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler.

parallel—separating the two zones, or, as Mr. Ziegler said, to "the entire area of North Vietnam."

Mr. Ziegler would not give any indication of when he believed the negotiations would be wrapped up or whether an initialing ceremony might be possible before the President's inaugural Saturday. He said that the negotiations are continuing, implying that there is more substantive work to be done.

But there were reports from some capitals that such a schedule might be possible. Previous indi-

cations had been that even if all went well it might take two or three weeks to complete an agreement.

When asked about reports from both Saigon and Hanoi that an agreement has been reached, Mr. Ziegler replied:

"We have made it very clear that we will in no way discuss the substance of the negotiations, which are taking place in Paris. I have said that the negotiations are still in progress. I will stand on that statement."

Regarding the possibility of a signing or initialing before the inaugural, Mr. Ziegler repeated what he and the President have said before, that the President has "not established any artificial timetable."

Mr. Ziegler said that the President's action was made "unilaterally" on the basis of progress in Paris.

North Vietnam was aware that once progress was made in the negotiations, the United States "would take unilateral steps such as we announced today," Mr. Ziegler added.

Asked if the President's order would preclude the possibility of "protective reaction" strikes in the North, Mr. Ziegler said he did not expect that issue to arise.

Reconnaissance flights over the North will be continued, he said later.

In the past, when reconnaissance flights were attacked or when U.S. planes flying south of the 20th parallel were attacked, fliers were authorized to go north to pursue the attackers and to strike at airfields from which the attackers took off.

Also, U.S. planes were authorized to hit missile bases employed in attacks on American planes. Such attacks by American planes were called "protective reaction" strikes.

Mr. Ziegler's comments suggest (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Paper Says Hanoi Proved 'Flexible'

Saigon Believes Haig Carries Final Draft of Peace Accord

By Peter Osnos

SAIGON, Jan. 15 (WP)—Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., U.S. presidential emissary, was on his way here today for what is widely expected to be the last round of talks with President Nguyen Van Thieu before a settlement of the Vietnam war is announced.

There has been no formal comment from the Saigon government on the forthcoming talks, but an article tonight in the semi-official newspaper Tin Song said that Gen. Haig will arrive with a draft agreement amended in the secret talks.

Meanwhile, there was no official comment on President Nixon's order suspending all offensive operations against North Vietnam. (Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent Richard Wagner reported today from Saigon that Presidential Palace sources said that the United States and North Vietnam have agreed to terms for a cease-fire in Vietnam and that President Thieu will accept the agreement, UPI reported.)

The newspaper, published by Mr. Thieu's closest aide Hoang Duc Nha and usually reliable in these matters, said that North Vietnam had proven "more flexible" in last week's negotiating sessions in Paris and "based on (this) optimistic progress, cease-fire might take place on the occasion of Tet." Tet, the Buddhist lunar new year and South Vietnam's biggest holiday, starts Feb. 3.

Change in Tone
While the article restated Saigon's demand for withdrawal of North Vietnamese forces from the South and recognition of South Vietnamese sovereignty, it was notably free of the scintillating rhetoric that characterized government statements in October when Mr. Thieu rejected the first draft agreement.

The prevailing view among Vietnamese politicians and the diplomatic community is that this time Mr. Thieu will go along with the agreement, largely because he realizes that further resistance probably would not produce meaningful concessions by Hanoi and certainly would endanger continued American financial support for his regime.

Moreover, Mr. Thieu has had almost three months to prepare (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



FRONT PAGE—Saigon newspaper banner latest peace talk moves. Headlines on papers at left with Henry Kissinger's picture say: "Vietnam awaits the final decision."

But Some Outstanding Issues Remain

Reds at Paris Talks Bolster U.S. Optimism

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Jan. 15 (WP)—The White House announcements on ending offensive action against North Vietnam and that Henry A. Kissinger would return to Paris "in the relatively near future" lend weight to suggestions that a Vietnam cease-fire agreement is unlikely before the inauguration Saturday.

Despite rumors that a final draft accord was completed before Mr. Kissinger left Paris Saturday, informed sources insisted that the presidential adviser still must negotiate some outstanding issues with Hanoi's Le Duc Tho.

Both North Vietnamese and Viet Cong willingness here to concede that "progress" was made last week matched the U.S. step-by-step de-escalation of violence, the mission of Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr. to Saigon and Mr. Kissinger's eventual return to Paris.

Stretching out the activities was a matter of face for both North Vietnam and the United States. North Vietnam could hardly be expected to give President Nixon a present such as signing an agreement before the inauguration for fear of charges of having buckled under last month's bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong. And the Nixon administration does not want to be accused of having made potentially

crucial concessions just to meet the inauguration deadline.

The sources did not rule out further White House announcements throughout the week aimed at creating the impression that U.S. involvement in Vietnam was ending even if initialing and signing the cease-fire accord had to wait some days or perhaps even weeks after the President's inauguration.

Symptomatic of the new mood of measured optimism was word

U.S. command in Hanoi reports 30 B-52 strikes over North Vietnam just before offensive operations end, Page 2.

from sources close to the Communist delegations that they had accepted a compromise on the once controversial problem of the Demilitarized Zone.

The sources said that the DMZ problem was overcome when North Vietnam accepted language similar to Article 24 of the Geneva accords which ended the French Indochina conflict in 1954.

The key phrase in that article stipulates that "the armed forces of each party shall respect the DMZ and the territory under the military control of the other party and shall commit no act and undertake no operation against the other party and shall

not engage in blockage of any kind in Vietnam."

This language neatly avoids the argument which pitted Saigon's fears that any but a "tight" DMZ would encourage post-cessate-fire aggression by Hanoi against North Vietnam's concern that any but a most "porous" DMZ would allow Saigon's large army to smash the smaller Viet Cong contingents. These most practical worries were camouflaged under rival notions of sovereignty.

Viet Cong Demand
Meanwhile, in the wake of the White House announcements, the Viet Cong peace talks delegation predictably demanded that the United States "immediately cease its bombing" of South Vietnam and "sign an agreement ending the war and re-establishing peace in Vietnam."

Were any further hints of changing Communist attitudes needed, the Viet Cong mention of "an" agreement showed that the Viet Cong had finally dropped their ceaselessly repeated demands that the United States sign "the" October draft cease-fire agreement.

Meanwhile, American and North Vietnamese experts conferred for six and one-half hours today on outstanding technical problems still blocking agreement. They scheduled another meeting tomorrow.

Four More Plead Guilty at Watergate Trial

Judge Refuses to Declare Mistrial For Two Remaining Defendants

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—U.S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica refused today to declare a mistrial for the remaining two defendants in the Watergate case after four other defendants pleaded guilty and bowed out of the political espionage trial.

Attorneys for the two remaining defendants—President Nixon's former campaign security chief, James W. McCord Jr., and Gordon Liddy, former treasurer of Mr. Nixon's campaign finance committee—had moved for a mistrial on the grounds that the jury would be influenced by the sudden absence of most of the defendants.

One of the original seven defendants, E. Howard Hunt, pleaded guilty shortly after the trial opened last week. Four defendants from the Miami area pleaded guilty today.

Gerald Aich, attorney for Mr. McCord, argued that the jury would draw the inference "that if five pleaded guilty, the remaining two are guilty."

Mr. Aich and Mr. Liddy's lawyer, Peter Marvulis, said the court and the prosecution should have dealt with the prospect of guilty pleas before swearing in a jury and beginning testimony.

Judge Sirica ruled that there was nothing unusual about continuing a trial after the withdrawal of some defendants and instructed the jury to disregard the cases of the five men now absent from the courtroom.

He set bond at \$100,000 for each of the four who pleaded

guilty today, the same bond he had set for Hunt, a former White House consultant.

The four Miami-area attorneys said their clients were not able to raise the \$100,000 bond imposed on each and would remain in jail until sentencing some time in the future.

The guilty pleas today were by Bernard L. Barker, Eugenio R. Martinez, Frank A. Sturgis and Virgilio R. Gonzalez.

Before accepting the guilty pleas, Judge Sirica questioned the four at length to try to pry loose information about their motives and others who might be involved. Judge Sirica also asked a series of questions apparently related to

All Below 19th Parallel

B-52s Carry Out 30 Strikes On North Before Action Ends

SAIGON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The U.S. command reported today that only 10 B-52 missions were flown in the southern peninsula of North Vietnam, below the 19th parallel, during the 34-hour period ending at 8 a.m. Saigon time today. This was the fewest raids reported since the aerial blitz against the North was launched Dec. 18.

The missions preceded President Nixon's order today to halt all offensive military action in North Vietnam, where bombing, shelling and mining ended by 11 p.m. Saigon time today. Sources said each mission consisted of three B-52 bombers, for a total of 30 strikes.

The command also said that smaller tactical fighter-bombers carried out 100 strikes during the same reporting period and destroyed 12 railroad and highway bridges with electronically guided conventional bombs between Thanh Hoa, just below the 20th parallel, and Dong Hoi, 45 miles above the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ).

It reported that a U.S. Navy F-4 sustained battle damage from anti-aircraft fire while on a mission over North Vietnam yesterday afternoon and the two crewmen parachuted out and were rescued about 25 miles southeast of Thanh Hoa.

The command would not discuss any air operations beyond the reporting period ending at 8 a.m.

U.S. sources acknowledged that American planes bombed an area southwest of Hanoi early this month after the bombing halt.

China to Release Australian Held 3 Years as Spy

HONG KONG, Jan. 15 (Reuters)—Francis James, an Australian journalist who disappeared in China three years ago, will cross into Hong Kong tomorrow and go to a hospital for a check-up.

Mr. James, 54, was found guilty of espionage in China and is being deported in a gesture to Australia, less than a month after the two countries established diplomatic ties.

Until Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam's announcement in Canberra today that the journalist was on his way home, his whereabouts had been a mystery since he disappeared on Nov. 4, 1969.

The journalist disappeared after writing a series of articles in which he claimed to have visited China's Lop Nur nuclear testing ground in Sinkiang. Chinese officials later denied that he had been there.

Plans by Kittikachorn

BANGKOK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Thailand's premier, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, has decided to step down from his post as supreme commander of the Thai armed forces, which he has held since 1963. The premier, 62, said yesterday that he would submit his resignation before Aug. 11, his birthday.

Haig's Report

The President was expected to receive the first word from Gen. Haig's meeting with President Thieu as early as tomorrow morning. It is favorable. Mr. Nixon could direct Mr. Kissinger to return immediately to Paris. Mr. Kissinger returned to Washington tonight. Mr. Ziegler said he had appointments there tomorrow not related to Vietnam.

Mr. Thieu was "fully informed" prior to the issuance of the President's order to halt offensive action against the North. Mr. Ziegler said. Asked if Mr. Thieu endorsed the action, Mr. Ziegler said President Nixon directed the



OCCUPIED—Anti-war demonstrators who took over U.S. Consulate in Amsterdam.

Amsterdam Police Oust Demonstrators

U.S. Consulate Occupied for 2 Hours

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 15 (Reuters)—Police stormed the U.S. Consulate here today and dislodged 47 men and women who had occupied the building two hours earlier in protest against the bombing of North Vietnam.

Police said the demonstrators did not resist when about 60 officers entered the building through a rear window. All 47 were taken away in police vans, given summonses for causing a breach of the peace, and then released.

No serious damage was reported, but a security official said consulate work could not resume immediately because of papers left lying about when the demonstrators blocked the doors with filing cabinets.

One group went up to the first floor and unfurled banners from the windows which read: "Nixon Sign The Peace Now" and "Nixon War Criminal." A crowd gathered outside and supporters handed out pamphlets expressing horror at the "terrorist bombings ordered by the American government in Vietnam."

A police spokesman said the demonstrators had stated they did not belong to any particular political group.

While inside the building, the demonstrators issued a statement which said: "The employment of bombing attacks on thickly populated areas as an instrument of negotiations forms a new low point in the series of war crimes committed by the President of the United States."

The Dutch news agency reported from Brussels today that the foreign minister of the Netherlands, Norbert Schmelzer, who is in the Belgian capital to attend the first meeting of the new nine-member EEC Council of

Ministers, had "strongly condemned" the occupation of the consulate.

Frankfurt Rally

FRANKFURT, Jan. 15 (UPI)—About 6,000 persons carrying red flags and banners held a protest demonstration today against U.S. policies in Vietnam, police said.

The protesters called for an end to the "genocide in Indochina" and marched through the downtown area at the conclusion of a rally.

After the rally, about 1,000 demonstrators approached the U.S. cultural center, known as Amerika Haus, after smashing show-room windows along the march route. When the mob swerved toward the center, steel-helmeted

police men wielding clubs, backed by water cannon, routed the protesters.

A police spokesman said casualty figures were not immediately available.

Kreisky's Son Protests

VIENNA, Jan. 15 (Reuters)—Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's 25-year-old son Peter, who is serving in the army, has signed an appeal calling for an anti-Vietnam war demonstration in Vienna on Friday.

"Soldiers serving in the Austrian Army are free to participate in legally announced demonstrations which are not directed against Austrian interests," a spokesman for the Defense Ministry explained today.

Gonzalez told Judge Sirica that Barker and Hunt had told him that the political situation in the United States was somewhat altered by the situation in Cuba, Martinez, Shurps and Gonzalez, all three native Cubans, said this was their sole motivation.

Barker said he was first contacted about taking part in the Watergate affair by Hunt. The others said they were contacted by Barker.

All four, in answer to a series of questions from the judge, denied they were currently being paid or that any promises had been made to them about care for their families in the event they are imprisoned.

Whenever Judge Sirica pressed for details about their recruitment, involvement and contacts in the Watergate operation, the four repeatedly cited the indictment in the prosecution's address to the jury. They said the government's allegations were all true but avoided filling in further details.

At one point Judge Sirica broke in to tell Barker: "I told you I want the truth."

This came as Barker had said he couldn't recall who first contacted him about the operation. After Judge Sirica's admonishment, he said it was Hunt.

In mid-afternoon, the jury returned to the courtroom for the first time since Thursday afternoon and saw that the once-packed defense table now had only two men and their lawyers.

Thomas Gregory, the fifth witness in the trial that is now in its sixth day, told of meeting Hunt, Mr. Liddy, Mr. McCord and the four others in a Washington hotel room in early May.

Mr. Gregory, a Brigham Young University student, said he was

Four More Defendants Plead Guilty at Watergate Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

report was "absurd," the Post said.

The attorney for the four, Henry B. Rothblatt, had said he was opposed to guilty pleas and would quit the case before allowing it to happen. But today it was disclosed that he had been dismissed by the four defendants.

Mr. Rothblatt had said the four have nothing to gain by pleading guilty. "They'll go to jail, they'll waive their constitutional right to appeal and they will serve as many years in prison as the judge orders."

The New York Times said over the weekend that the four Miamians were still being paid by unnamed persons. The paper quoted Sturgis as saying he suspects that part of the money comes from the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, the Nixon campaign committee.

Wednesday, a Long Island, N.Y., newspaper, quoted sources close to the defense as saying unidentified persons in Miami were urging the four to plead guilty and had promised to pay them \$1,000 for every month they spent in prison. Time magazine carried a similar report.

All seven defendants were said by the prosecution to be in the employ of President Nixon's campaign committee when five of them were arrested inside the Democratic National Committee offices in Washington's Watergate building in the early morning hours of June 17.

Regardless of what happens to the court proceedings, an eventual Senate investigation of the case is in prospect.

Under questioning today from Judge Sirica, the four defendants denied they took any pay for their espionage operations at the Democratic headquarters and said they were acting purely on patriotic motives.

"I would do anything to protect this country against a Communist conspiracy," Sturgis said. "Anything."

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Mr. Gregory, a Brigham Young University student, said he was

recruited by Hunt and on his instructions dropped a job in the headquarters of Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., then leading contender for the Democratic nomination.

He said Mr. McCord had him arrange to allow Mr. McCord into the headquarters, indicating "he needed about three minutes as he was going to put a bug above one of the files in the ceiling."

The plan failed and so did another, he said, because the headquarters was not left unoccupied or unguarded on the dates chosen.

In early June, Mr. Gregory said he went on a vacation trip to Iowa and decided "to terminate my relationship with Hunt."

He met Hunt June 15 in a hotel lobby and "I offered to give back the money [he had been paid \$175 a week] and Hunt said it wasn't necessary. . . . He gave me another \$175 which I took."

The prosecution asked Mr. Gregory how much money he had received while working for Hunt. "About \$3,400," Mr. Gregory said.

There had been no official contacts between Israel and the Vatican.

The Vatican daily newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, gave little attention to the meeting. It mentioned the meeting briefly in its daily list of papal audiences on the front page, after an archbishop who represents the Vatican in North Africa.

The papal photographer was not immediately authorized to distribute pictures of the meeting to news media. No other photographers—or reporters—were allowed into the Vatican.

Before meeting the Pope, Mr. Meir conferred today with President Giovanni Leone.

Mr. Meir went to the president's Quirinale Palace in the center of Rome from the Renaissance Villa Madama on the city's outskirts. She is staying at the villa.

She did not speak to reporters, but posed briefly for photographers outside the president's office.

Later, she saw Premier Giulio Andreotti.

Mrs. Meir said tonight that Israel had no intention of admitting religious places in Jerusalem. However, she ruled out an international status for the city.

Mrs. Meir said at a news conference that in her audience with Pope Paul, the subject of international status for Jerusalem never arose.

"Whether it is Christian or Muslim places," she said, "Israel has no interest in being the administrator of religious places."

"It isn't once a week that a representative of Israel has the opportunity to meet with the Pope and discuss our problems with him," Mrs. Meir said. "I'm very happy that the audience took place."

"If someone in the Vatican thought he had to explain his attitude to someone, that's entirely his affair. It has nothing to do with me."

Asked whether she regarded the Vatican statement as a "slap in the face," Mrs. Meir replied: "Now really I didn't break into the Vatican. I came because a meeting had been arranged. I have no excuses to offer for my coming."

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Asia Has Replaced Europe the 'Brain Drain' to U.S.

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (UPI)—A brain drain of scientists, engineers and physicians immigrating to the United States accelerated in recent years, Asia has replaced Europe as main source of this incoming intellectual manpower.

The trend is made clear in a report just published by the National Science Foundation. The report, however, more physicians immigrated to the United States from India than from the Philippines.

Visits as Students

In many cases the immigrants have been here for years as students and under temporary arrangements, but have been able to obtain immigrant status only recently.

The report, entitled "Scientists, Engineers and Physicians From Abroad," covers trends from fiscal year 1969 through 1970, with some preliminary figures for fiscal year 1971.

Data not yet published show a general continuation of the trends through 1971, and not much change is expected to be shown for 1972, Norman Seltzer, study director of the foundation's scientific manpower studies group, said in answer to a question.

In the future, some lessening of the influx of scientists is predicted because of a tight job market for them in the United States but this is not expected to apply to physicians.

The report said 13,300 immigrant scientists and engineers were admitted to the United States in fiscal year 1970. This was over 30 percent more than had entered during the previous year and 1/2 times the number for 1965. Physicians immigrated at the rate of about 3,000 a year during the five years through 1970, as contrasted with 2,000 in 1965.

Figures from the National Institutes of Health show that the influx of physician immigrants has increased sharply since 1970.

The fiscal year 1972 figures show 1,513 physicians immigrating to the United States from India, said Dr. Betty A. Lockett of the Division of Manpower and Intelligence of the Institutes. During that year, 783 physicians from the Philippines were immigrants to the United States.

Memories in U.S. of Martin L. King

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (UPI)—America paid tribute to the memory of slain civil rights leader Rev. Martin Luther King today with a candlelight service and a parade in New York City.

Dr. King was shot and killed the night of April 4, 1968, in a Memphis hotel room in the city.

More than 1.5 million students in city centers throughout the country were given the day off in memory of the Nobel peace laureate. In the state of Georgia, Gov. Jimmy Carter signed a proclamation honoring the slain leader and his "true democracy."

City offices in New York, Atlanta and Fairfax County, Virginia, closed down today.

A candlelight remembrance service was scheduled today at the Martin Luther King Hospital in Los Angeles.

Manila Executes Narcotics Dealer

MANILA, Jan. 15 (UPI)—An anti-drug military unit today executed a convicted narcotics dealer at dawn, the first person to be executed since World War II.

The man, a 35-year-old, was executed by a firing squad. He was the first person to be executed since World War II. The man was executed by a firing squad. He was the first person to be executed since World War II.

Anti-War Activists Planning March at Nixon Inauguration

By Paul Valentine

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (UPI)—Anti-war organizers, divided on tactics and targets but united on a general concept of mass street action, are working day and night to bring thousands of demonstrators to protest at President Nixon's second inauguration Saturday.

Despite indications over the weekend of a head-on clash between anti-war demonstrators and police, anti-war leaders say they are moving full steam ahead with their plans.

Grass-roots response so far is slower than at any time since the mass marches of 1970 and early 1971, say the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) and the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ), co-planners of a

separate march against death, the major "counter-inaugural" event.

Inquiries about housing, transportation and other logistics are pouring into NPAC and PCPJ from much of the eastern part of the nation, and they have boosted their estimate of the maximum number of demonstrators to 50,000.

Separately and in contrast to the NPAC-PCPJ plan, leaders of the militant Students for a Democratic Society and the nominally anarchist Youth International Party say they hope to draw 1,000 to 2,000 hard-core protesters to march near the Capitol, where some will try to disrupt the inaugural parade and confront police.

The Saturday actions thus will test the strength of the anti-war movement, largely dormant in recent months.

Bliding what they say is a new tide of anti-war frustration and anger, organizers hope to draw a broad cross-section of Americans, ranging from students, counter-culture freaks and other traditional demonstrators to housewives, armchair liberals and others new to the street.

NPAC coordinator Jerry Gordon said Saturday, "we will protest the continuing U.S. military presence in Thailand and Southeast Asia waters—factors not covered by the cease-fire."

Indian Out to Replace Vanished Rep. Begich

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Jan. 15 (UPI)—Burl Nott, an Alaskan Indian and state Democratic party chairman, was nominated yesterday as the Democratic candidate for Alaska's sole seat in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Nott, 39, a member of the Athabaskan tribe, won the nomination for the March 6 special election after Mr. Begich's widow, Peggy, pulled out of the race and threw her support to him.

Mr. Begich vanished on the Oct. 6 flight with Rep. Hale Boggs, D., La., and two other persons.

CHAMBER MUSIC - O.R.T.F. ORCHESTRA

Conductor: Alexander Schneider

Soloist: Isaac Stern

MOZART FESTIVAL

(Valmestad-O.J.L.)

2 different programs

Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, Friday, January 19, Thursday, February 1, 8:30 p.m.

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DOUBLE-HEADER—On a Louisville Street, a young lady and her wig.

A Frustrated Policeman

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 15 (AP)—Policeman Edgar Carvalho was riding a city bus last weekend when he discovered that his wallet was missing. So he arrested the whole bus.

All 112 passengers, including pregnant women and small children, were taken to the station and searched.

Mr. Carvalho did not find his wallet.

Adm. S.W. Souers Dies at 80; First Director of CIA

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 15 (UPI)—Adm. Sidney W. Souers, 80, who played a key role in the creation of what was to become the Central Intelligence Agency, died last night.

Adm. Souers entered St. Luke's Hospital Saturday and died of complications after a lengthy illness, doctors said.

He was a former board chairman of General American Life Insurance Co. of America, which has its headquarters in St. Louis.

Adm. Souers became assistant chief of naval intelligence in charge of plans during World War II and then deputy chief of naval intelligence. The post brought him to a leading role as representative of the Navy Secretary James B. Forrestal in the creation of Central Intelligence.

First CIA Director

Adm. Souers was named the first director of Central Intelligence, which later was transformed into the Central Intelligence Agency.

At the request of President Harry S. Truman, Adm. Souers became executive secretary of the newly created National Security Council in 1947 to 1950. He became a consultant to Mr. Truman during the Korean War.

He left Washington in 1953 and the next year assumed chairmanship of the insurance firm. Adm. Souers held directorships or trusteeships in 24 corporations, colleges and foundations.

Eleanor Hankins Fort

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Eleanor Hankins Fort, 58, composer of more than 400 songs, died yesterday. Among her best known songs are "Put Your Shoes On, Lucy," "Save Your Confederate Money, Boys" and "I Didn't Know the Gun Was Loaded."

Bombs in Milan, Rome Aimed at Fascist Targets

ROME, Jan. 15 (AP)—Four bombs exploded in Milan and Rome before dawn today. They were aimed at Fascist targets. Police theorized that they were planted by leftist extremists to protest the staging of a neo-Fascist congress in Rome this week.

The most powerful device exploded under an arcade in downtown Milan near a cafe which is a favorite meeting place of rightist extremists. The cafe and nearby fashionable shops suffered damage estimated at \$85,000.

The two other bombs in Milan damaged the office of a neo-Fascist youth group and an office of the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement.

Another bomb wrecked an MSI office in Rome.

MSI is scheduled to start a national congress in Rome Thursday. Leftist and moderate groups are planning demonstrations in Rome when the congress opens.

Madrid Students Strike

MADRID, Jan. 15 (AP)—Several thousand students at Madrid's three universities went on strike today in protest over a sharp increase in transportation and meal costs, university sources said. No disorders were reported. Transport costs to and from the universities have been increased by 50 percent and meals at university canteens by 40 percent.

U.S. High Court Agrees to Rule On a School Issue in Virginia

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Supreme Court today agreed to rule on the proposed consolidation of the mostly black schools in Richmond, Va., with two adjoining white suburban schools.

The review will begin this spring with a hearing. Appeals have been filed by Richmond School Board officials and the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

The controversial consolidation was ordered last year by U.S. Judge Robert H. Merhige Jr. But he was reversed later by the U.S. Circuit Court in Richmond. Appeals from that decision had been pending before the justices since early October.

Meanwhile, working its way to the high court is a Detroit school case.

Powell to Be Absent

In its order granting review, the justices' sole comments were that the hearing would last an hour and that Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr. would not participate. He gave no reason, but an apparent one is that Justice Powell, a Virginian, served as a member of the city's School Board from 1961 to 1969.

Since Justice Powell is out of the case, the consolidation plan can be defeated by a four-four tie vote upholds the last court to rule prior to the Supreme Court. In this instance that is the Circuit Court, which reversed Judge Merhige.

Judge Merhige, in January 1972, proposed combining Richmond schools with those in neighboring Henrico and Chesterfield Counties as part of a desegregation plan. Some 78,000 students would be bused across city and county lines.

The Circuit Court, in reversing the plan, ruled on Jan. 12, disagreed with Judge Merhige that state and local officials together had maintained a segregated situation in Richmond schools.

The School Board argued that state and local officials had moved pupils across boundary lines to perpetuate segregation and that these lines should be crossed for desegregation.

In other actions today, the court:

Agreed to review a lower

73 Greek Budget Provided for End To U.S. Arms Aid

ATHENS, Jan. 15 (UPI)—Greece made provisions in its 1973 budget to cover the gap that will be created by the renunciation of American military aid. Finance Minister John Koulis said today.

"In our defense budget, we took care to cover expenses caused by the possible cut of American free aid," Mr. Koulis said during an analysis of the budget.

Asked whether Greece already had renounced the aid, Mr. Koulis said, "This question is for the minister of foreign affairs to answer, but the report seems to be correct."

Greek newspapers reported Friday that Greece would renounce U.S. grant aid and, in the future, accept only credit sales of American military equipment and material.

American officials here said that total U.S. aid for 1973 was last approximately \$70 million, including \$15 million in grant aid.

Pompidou Starts East Africa Visit

DJIBOUTI, Jan. 15 (Reuters)—President Georges Pompidou today started a 48-hour visit to the tiny French enclave of the African and the Indian Ocean, formerly French Somaliland, on the Red Sea coast.

Strict security precautions were taken to prevent any recurrence of the riots that greeted Charles de Gaulle here in 1968. Several thousand persons lined the route into the city to cheer Mr. Pompidou and there were no incidents.

From Djibouti, the president will go to Addis Ababa on Wednesday for a two-day official visit to Ethiopia.

Gas Rationing Proposed for S. California

U.S. Agency Outlines Anti-Smog Measure

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 15 (AP)—Gasoline rationing for most of southern California was proposed today as an anti-smog measure by William D. Ruckelshaus, Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) administrator.

Mr. Ruckelshaus said the rationing would apply to almost all of Los Angeles County, all of Orange and Ventura Counties and much of Riverside, San Bernardino and Santa Barbara Counties.

Mr. Ruckelshaus said that although the EPA has serious reservations as to the feasibility of the proposal, the agency has no alternative under the Clean Air Act of 1970. He said the rationing system had been proposed for the smog season from May through October. He estimated it would limit gas usage by up to 82 percent in the area.

Two Methods

He added: "The EPA proposal outlines two methods of enforcement, gasoline coupons for individual motorists or production-level rationing with price controls to prevent windfall profits for gasoline stations. All gasoline would then be sold on a first come, first served basis."

Mr. Ruckelshaus also outlined proposals to include vehicle inspection, smog devices and conversion of fleet vehicles to other fuels such as natural gas.

He said he recognized the "economic and social disruptions that could result from the proposed plan, including the direct cost to automobile owners, the possible loss of income to workers missing work because of inadequate transportation, the impact on service and retail establishments and the entire transportation system."

A series of public hearings on the proposal are planned.

West Lays Down Proposals For Europe Security Talks

By Joe Alex Morris

HELSINKI, Jan. 15.—The West laid down concrete proposals for the shape of a European security conference today as the 24-nation preparatory talks resumed after a one-month Christmas recess.

"For the first time, we are discussing what kind of a conference we believe should be held," a senior Western delegate said after the two-hour session here.

The Western initiative came in the form of three sets of general proposals labeled by the Belgian, Italian and Danish representatives. Most interestingly, the Danes took the lead in insisting that the proposed security conference should discuss greater freedom of movement between Eastern and Western Europe—an idea which is anathema to the Soviet bloc.

The Danes argued that without free movement of peoples in both directions, a security conference was not meaningful.

Soviet Ambassador V. P. Mal'tsev, the nominal head of the Russian delegation, spoke briefly after the three Western delegates had outlined what they expected the conference to discuss. Sources said Mr. Mal'tsev's comments had no bearing at all on the Western proposals.

The Western move signaled the opening of the second phase of the preparatory talks for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The foreign ministers of Poland, Bulgaria, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania heard a report by their Soviet counterpart, Andrei A. Gromyko, on last week's talks between Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev and French President Georges Pompidou.

France has refused to take part in the MBFR talks.

Western Allies Meet

BRUSSELS, Jan. 15 (AP)—The North Atlantic Council discussed preparations today for the first meetings on MBFR.

Formal notice by the Soviet Union that it will attend the talks was still awaited at the headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

India Rejects Red Cross Envoy Checking POWs

GENEVA, Jan. 15 (AP)—The chief delegate in India of the international Committee of the Red Cross has been rejected by the Indian government and is unlikely to resume his post, a spokesman for the organization said today.

The dispute was apparently touched off by the partial publication through the Pakistani government of a confidential IORC report saying that six Pakistani prisoners were shot and killed in Allahabad Oct. 13. The report, as quoted by the Pakistani government, said at least two of the killings, following an escape attempt, "seemed to be rather cases of cold-blooded murder than of self-defense."

India denied the allegations.

Meany Aims at Hike in Minimum Wage

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—AFL-CIO president George Meany today organized labor would push for an increase of more than 40 cents in the hourly minimum wage during the current session of Congress.

Workers earning the present minimum wage of \$1.60 an hour would make only \$3.28 annually—more than \$800 below the federal poverty limit, Mr. Meany said. He vowed to "fight hard for a minimum wage that is above the poverty level."

Los Angeles Times

Likely to Increase in 1973 \$105 a Day Is Average Cost Of Hospitalization in U.S.

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UPI)—The average cost of a day's stay in one of the nation's general hospitals shot upward past \$100 in 1972 and is expected to continue to rise this year.

Data compiled by the American Hospital Association place the average daily charge for a hospital bed last year at a record \$105.30 almost double the cost of six years ago.

Wage and price controls, which remain in force for health services under Phase 3 of the Nixon administration's economic stabilization program, had a dampening effect on hospital room rates last year, but the 11.6 percent national increase still was about double the rise officially allowed under the freeze.

The figure of \$105.30, which includes charges for rooms, meals, nursing care and laboratory tests, is only an average for so-called community hospitals, and prices may vary widely for individual institutions.

Memorial Hospital in New York City now charges \$212 a day for example, but it specializes in cancer treatment, which is extremely expensive.

Hospitals in California are the nation's most expensive, according to a survey conducted last year by the Social Security Administration. The most expensive states for hospital rates are California, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Maryland, Arizona, Oregon, Alaska and Hawaii.

Alternatives to Imprisonment Asked

U.S. Panel on Justice Urges End to Bargaining on Pleas

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (UPI)—The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, in a report issued yesterday, recommended the elimination of plea bargaining within the next five years as one of hundreds of recommendations for change in the nation's courts, police forces, corrections systems and community attitudes.

The 750-page report, divided into four sections, was compiled by the commission under the auspices of the Justice Department's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and will be presented next week to the National Conference on Criminal Justice for discussion and possible amendment.

Still to come from the 180-member commission are its recommendations on gun control and drug-abuse control. But the commission report states that, if its recommendations in four areas—the police, the justice system, the courts and community crime prevention—were implemented in full, crime could be reduced significantly.

The recommendations could be implemented within 10 years, according to Gov. Russell W. Peterson of Delaware, the commission's chairman, who held a news conference Friday with Justice Secretary and the outgoing administrator of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. And others involved in compiling the report.

Cost Not Yet Clear

The matter of how much the program would cost was still being worked out, they said.

Gov. Peterson and Mr. Leonard acknowledged that the proposal they considered likely to be most controversial was the recommendation that plea bargaining—the practice of allowing a defendant to plead guilty to a lesser charge—be eliminated.

Also considered controversial by the report's authors were recommendations that every state, within five years, should develop "a systematic plan... for implementing a range of alternatives to institutionalization" with particular emphasis on "community-based alternatives to confinement."

Many of the recommendations in the section devoted to the police are repetitions or extensions of proposals made in past years by similar groups, such as the 1967 report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice.

Sweeping Reforms

Reform of the most sweeping kind, however, is outlined by the recommendations—called "standards"—in the jargon of the report—of the sections dealing with the courts and the corrections system. Among the most innovative proposals are:

Suggested "time frames" for processing criminal cases, such as a maximum of six hours from the time of arrest until a suspect's first court appearance, two weeks from arrest to preliminary hearing and "an overall time lapse not to exceed 60 days from arrest to trial in a normal case, with high-priority cases going to trial in 45 days or less" in felony cases and perhaps 30 days from arrest to trial for misdemeanors.

Upgrading the prosecutor's office, with assistants barred from outside practice; upgrading "the caliber of the judiciary" with the adoption of the "so-called Missouri plan for the selection of judges"—the formation of a judicial nomination commission with the public, the judiciary and lawyers represented, to nominate candidates for the bench—with the governor filling vacancies from this slate.

Maximum sentences for "non-dangerous offenders" should not exceed five years, with sentencing for up to 35 years when a longer term is seen as required "for the protection of the public" and the offender is dangerous.

U.S. Press Club, Nader Unit Join For Anti-Secrecy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Ralph Nader's Center for Study of Responsive Law and the National Press Club yesterday announced formation of a group to help reporters gain access to information withheld by the government.

The organization, named the Press Information Center, will be headed by Ronald Plesser, a lawyer associated with the Nader group, which specializes in matters involving the Freedom of Information Act.

A reporter, the group said in a statement, often needs "more information than the government chooses to release, and he must challenge the government's withholding of information."

"The center is attempting, on behalf of the press community, to make available the tools necessary to challenge the withholding of information."

Mr. Plesser said that since the law was enacted in 1967 it has been used by nonpress litigants to pry loose numerous federal reports but reporters and editors have used it in court only three times.

16 Die on Turkish Bus

ANKARA, Jan. 15 (AP)—Sixteen persons were killed when a loaded bus plunged over a 150-meter cliff near the Turkish Black Sea coast town of Zonguldak, officials said today.

Twenty-five passengers were injured in the crash, in a heavy snow storm last night.

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Socialism and Internationalism

There can be no consolation for Americans in the fact that the Socialist summit meeting in Paris could find little to agree upon—except disapproval of the bombing in North Vietnam. Older Socialists, too, must find some unhappiness in the fact that national considerations were so powerful among the leaders of the 16 Social-Democratic parties gathered at the Palais du Luxembourg. And Orthodox Marxists can hardly be pleased that the spirit of Keynes, rather than that of the author of "Das Kapital," dominates the policies of the countries in which social democracy is dominant or influential.

The meeting started off under the handicap of being unwelcome to the government of its host: President Pompidou made that very clear, and arguments over the political motivation of the gathering were bound to confuse its political effectiveness. The quarrel in France, too, over relations with Israel and the efforts of pro-Arab groups in Paris to embarrass Premier Golda Meir of Israel added to the confusion.

Yet the actual political power wielded by the Social Democrats today says much for the viability of the ideas they represent—particularly when one considers the eclipse that came over so many of the older Socialist groups after World War II—almost comparable to their disarray after World War I, when the international ideals of the movement were fragmented among the warring nations. Part of the more recent eclipse was due to the war itself, and the association of many Social Democrats with the ineffective governments that preceded it; part to the quest for newness after the war, and the adroitness with which the opposition

seized on socialist ideas and adapted them to a capitalist framework.

The Social Democrats now, very largely, have done the same, and their name is no longer associated with defeat or revolution. But neither is it closely fitted to the kind of internationalism that once marked its leaders' pronouncements.

For example, there is irony in the fact that Mrs. Meir has visited the Pope in Rome, largely to discuss Israel's opposition and the Holy See's support for the internationalization of Jerusalem. An international control of Jerusalem was a part of the original United Nations plan for Palestine. But a quarter of a century, and several wars, have intervened since that plan was adopted; the UN proved powerless to prevent those wars or to find any solution to the troubles of the Middle East, and the UN is the only international body that might do so. Moreover, the root problem of the Holy Land is not the holy places, but the land itself, who shall till it and own it, and in what political and social context.

Internationalism is not some vague concept of human brotherhood; it must meet a complex challenge that arises from all manner of human emotions—national, tribal, racial, economic and religious. To establish world order under law requires more than dogma, whether it emanates from the Socialist International or the Vatican. It requires knowing the interplay of many forces, adapting to them when necessary and conquering them by practical wisdom. The dogmas can only illuminate when they do not dazzle.

The Tide of Reaction

The tide of reaction that is sweeping across America is more than a Republican effort to cancel out the remnants of Johnsonian egalitarianism. It is rather a break with more than 40 years of an essentially liberal momentum, supported by the dominant elements in both parties, that has carried this nation forward to a more just and humane society within the framework of enlightened capitalism.

What seems to move the nation's leaders now is not a momentary desire to consolidate nor even to seek a better balance between liberal and conservative thought and action. This is no Eisenhower interlude of domestic pacification. It looks instead more like a challenge to fundamental faiths. Policies of hope have been replaced by policies of suspicion, which appear to take it for granted that society will be improved not by the promise of reform but by the threat of punishment.

The liberal policies of the past have certainly not been without flaws. They underestimated the need for stricter law enforcement and more effective administration of governmental programs. But such failures are relatively insignificant when measured against the ideologies of the new reaction. Excessive faith in the efficacy of social reform may lead to short-term disappointments; excessive faith in the efficacy of keeping on the lid by means of strong-armed tactics and threats will lead to the flimsiness of pacification while the fires of social discontent smolder.

The death penalty once again ranks high as an antidote to what President Nixon has denounced as "permissiveness." Never mind that there is not the slightest evidence that capital punishment acts as a deterrent to crime. Pay no heed to the fact that the Supreme Court last year decried the death penalty as "cruel and unusual punishment" that has often been meted out inconsistently and even capriciously. A coalition of fear and reaction in state legislatures and in Congress is blithely being incited by the Nixon administration to outflank the court with reactionary new laws.

When slipshod and corrupt enforcement of existing laws and inadequate support of

social and medical programs are responsible for the failure to curb the scourge of drugs, the way to ride the crest of the reactionary wave is to threaten mandatory life imprisonment for pushers and law-breaking addicts alike and to throw away the key to their cells. Ask no questions how the get-tough policies will affect the leaders of the crime syndicates, who will continue to profit from the drug rackets while easily replacing those peddlers of their deadly merchandise who are thrown in jail.

Welfare reform is dead. The reform of any program for the betterment of the human condition is now in danger of falling victim to the reactionary paranoia that sees all the poor as chiselers or criminals. Waste is to be tolerated only in defense contracts and to bail out mismanaged corporations. But fear of waste is enough to veto essential measures for the care of children, the elderly or the poor.

Spending for education is cut on the unproved theory that school improvement programs cannot work, particularly when they are intended to aid the poor. Health expenditures are slashed. Public housing gets the ax. Controversial programs on public television, which might question or analyze such policies, are to be dropped. Commercial networks are intimidated. Reporters are jailed.

Deliberate distortions of the busing issue jeopardize the integration of school and society.

The President, exploiting popular fears and frustrations, has turned the machinery of the administration against those constructs of socially minded government which have been so painstakingly built in the aftermath of the disaster of the 1920s. Govs. Rockefeller and Meskill, through their hardline approach, have shown how quickly the tide can roll over strongholds of liberalism.

The politicians who embrace the new reaction say they are only sweeping out the criminals and the chiselers. In reality, they are turning their backs on the American credo of optimism, compassion and faith in liberty under law.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Mrs. Meir's Diplomatic Success

Mrs. Meir succeeded in being officially received by Pope Paul VI although the Pope is known to be opposed to Israel's views on the status of Jerusalem and Palestine. Mrs. Meir, of course, stands little chance of changing the basic position of Paul VI. However, her visit in the Vatican, even if it isn't followed by concrete results, is a historic event of considerable importance.

Mrs. Meir in any case has added a new diplomatic success to the one brought about already by her participation in the meeting of the Socialist International. Her visit in Paris, though it has raised some grumbles in government circles, has not been unanimously condemned—far from it, as evidenced by the tribute paid her by Gaullist leaders.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

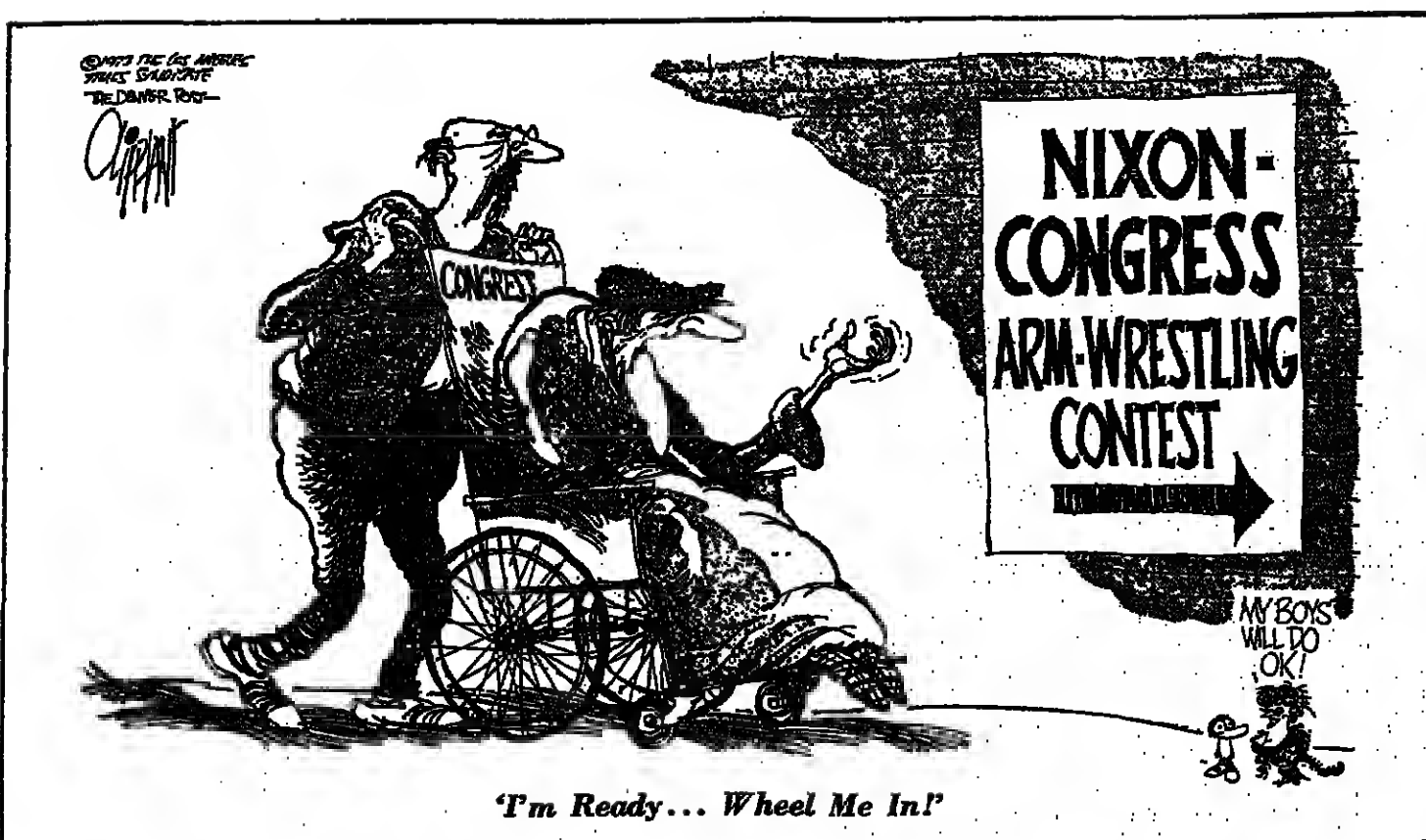
January 16, 1898

NEW YORK—The sending of pictures by telegraph is at last an accomplished fact. Scenes in a trial at Camden, N.J. were successfully sent to the New York Herald offices and published the next day. The distance, it is true, was not very great, but the principle of the invention has been definitely established. It opens another field for illustrated journalism and can doubtless be so perfected that in time photographs can be taken and instantaneously transmitted to the furthest quarters of the globe.

Fifty Years Ago

January 16, 1923

PARIS—In view of German resistance to the economic occupation of the Ruhr, France has made a further advance in that area and has also decided to enforce a plan of military requisitions to run the mines and maintain the coal deliveries. The German government has ordered the coal operators to cease all deliveries for reparations purposes. At Essen the operators are complying with this order and the French have therefore to face a stupendous task. England is a friendly neutral and Signor Mussolini supports his French ally.



Arms Control: A Bad Time for Disarray

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—It now has been nearly 17 years since President Eisenhower appointed Harold Stassen to the post of special assistant to the president for disarmament, with cabinet status. In 1961 the job was institutionalized with congressional creation, at President Kennedy's request, of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. William C. Foster became head of ACDA and the chief negotiator, as well, on arms control measures. In 1969 President Nixon chose Gerard C. Smith to head ACDA and later to be the chief negotiator for the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT). Now, as the second Nixon term begins, Smith has departed by his own choice and the President has tapped U. Alexis Johnson to be the negotiator. No one has been announced as Smith's successor to head ACDA, a quasi-independent agency housed and supported by the State Department but with its own congressionally approved budget.

It is evident, in retrospect, that all the major decisions in the arms control field since the initial Baruch Plan in 1946 have been presidential decisions, but it also is evident that presidential choices have been circumscribed by the quality and extent of the bureaucratic machinery which has examined the problems and possibilities and thus, through various layers of the government, served up the options. Stassen, Foster and Smith all were effective, or ineffective, to the degree that they could establish an independent input from an office or an agency that was beholden neither to the diplomatic views of State, the military views of Defense, or the views of the White House staff.

Raised Eyebrows

It is for such reasons as these that the appointment of Alex Johnson to head ACDA has raised eyebrows among those in and out of government who concern themselves with arms control, above all with the SALT-2 negotiations which resume in Geneva for a second session on Feb. 27. Johnson is widely viewed as a temporary appointment. He suffered a heart attack a while back and his doctors have warned him against excessive work. For that reason, it appears, he turned down a Nixon offer to succeed Ambassador Bunker in Saigon. The top career man at State, Johnson is now 64. He has had only minimal acquaintance with the complex arms control issues.

The issues at SALT-2 are going to be very tough to resolve. Henry Kissinger, the generalissimo of SALT-1 here in Wash-

ington, has had no time for the problem because of Indochina and now his own continuation in the White House is uncertain. By all accounts, then, the United States is in a holding pattern on arms control and this is likely to last for some time. President Nixon's separation of the two posts of ACDA head and top negotiator adds an additional uncertainty.

It was widely believed when SALT-2 began that there would be no pressure from either Washington or Moscow for speedy new agreements. The inherent pact on offensive weapons runs for five years and most people felt that not until about the fourth year would negotiations become intensive. But from what is now learned about the first go-round of SALT-2 this may not be necessarily true; indeed, a major opportunity for a key new phase in arms control just might be present, if the United States is prepared to grasp it.

This is because, at the recent Geneva talks, all behind closed doors, the Soviet delegation expressed an interest in the control of multiple warheads, MIRVs. This came as a surprise to Smith and his delegation, but there is no doubt that Moscow did indicate such an interest. It is true, however, that the other complicated problems, notably the Moscow demand for limits on the American forward-based systems (FBS) in any new agreement, were put forward by the Soviet side. But the Soviet talk of MIRV control added a new dimension to the meetings. At this first session neither side laid down any formal proposals.

Quite obviously the Kremlin interest in MIRV control must spring from the enormous American lead in such warheads, though the Soviets are ahead in numbers of missile launchers and in throw weight of warheads. It would take some very difficult trade-offs to reach any form of

MIRV agreement, and monitoring of such an agreement, beyond monitoring a ban on further tests, would be equally hard to achieve. But if there is no agreement, multiple warheads will be a major element in both arsenals.

Thus it appears this is a very bad moment for the American arms control establishment to be in such a state of disarray as the Johnson appointment, and the Kissinger situation, indicate it to be. Only President Nixon can change this state of affairs, although the Senate disarmament subcommittee of Foreign Relations could do some prodding.

The opportunity to control MIRVs is judged, at best, to be a long shot. But so were many other opportunities in past years that finally reached fruition through the perseverance of such men as Stassen, Foster and Smith. The United States can do no less than try—and there is no sign it is ready to do that.

While Thousands Weep

By Anthony Lewis

PARIS—In the Vietnamese way, his voice remained soft and conversational despite the emotion of his thoughts. "This time something has to change," he said. "There has been too much suffering—now there must be reconciliation. The people in Saigon see it, the Provisional Revolutionary Government sees it, Hanoi sees it. They have all suffered. If the Vietnamese do not reconcile themselves, the Americans can do nothing for real peace no matter how long they stay."

It was one of Paris's many Vietnamese political exiles speaking: Ho Thong Minh, minister of defense in Ngo Dinh Diem's first government way back in 1954-55. He resigned because, as he puts it, "I found that Diem was a backward, reactionary man, and I saw no hope for Vietnam." He slipped out of Saigon, past Diem's security men, and came to Paris.

Reflects Tragedy

In his person Ho Thong Minh reflects the tragedy of his country and of America's involvement in it. His aim is the one that Vietnamese political figures of all views agree: An independent Vietnam, free from foreign control. But in a lifetime of working with this force and that he has not found the means to the end. He was 19 years old, in 1939, when he first joined the struggle against the colonial French. After

World War II, when the French returned, he was on the general staff of the resistance movement in the far south of Vietnam. But he found that "the Communists wanted to take all power for themselves," so he left the movement for civilian life as an engineer.

Diem made him deputy defense minister in 1954. After a month, he says, "the Americans urged Diem to put me in full charge, and he did." So there is special irony in what has happened to his view of the United States.

"In 1954," Minh says, "I had great hope in America—a great anti-colonial country. But as time went on, I saw that that was not so. In Washington in 1963 one of your generals told me that all the Americans would be out of Vietnam by the end of 1965. Then in 1965, the day the first American bombs fell on North Vietnam, I learned that the Pentagon said they would be on their knees in six or eight weeks. But I knew that would not be so, then or ever."

"After that my confidence in the Americans went. I told my friends that we would have to do it by ourselves."

Ho Thong Minh has made one visit to Saigon since 1955, in 1968. The Thieu government allowed him in because his father had died. But when the Tet offensive started, he was put in jail

and kept there until he went on a hunger strike two months later. Today, like so many of the exiles in Paris, he is in the middle. He is one of the neutralists who might be serving now with Saigon and PRG members in the Council of National Reconciliation if President Nixon had carried out the terms negotiated by Henry Kissinger last October.

"Certainly the people of South Vietnam do not want Communism," he says, "but neither do they want an army dictatorship. Our way of life has drifted from our origins. We must be more ourselves. We cannot live an American way of life."

"It all tells in our economic and military and social strength. The Occidental eye looks at us now and says that Saigon can stand up against the North. But it is a strength from outside—artificial."

He believes that only a "third force government" led by neutrals can save South Vietnam from more suffering. He says, "The only way to have peace in South-east Asia is reconciliation among the Vietnamese—first in the South, then between South and North."

Middle of Road

It is always so said to meet the neutralist Vietnamese politicians in Paris. They are naturally appealing to Americans, who mostly dislike the extremist politics of ideology and go for the middle of the road. But there is no middle of the road in Vietnam now.

The American government decided long ago to oppose any move toward neutralism or political accommodation in South Vietnam, staking all on the survival of Nguyen Van Thieu and his autonomy. It did so not for the sake of the Vietnamese but out of concern for its own face. That is why the destruction has had to go on for so long. North and South.

Now the signs are that a ceasefire may really be at hand. The decision is up to Richard Nixon, and this time the approach of Inauguration Day may concentrate his mind. But whatever peace there may be is not likely to create Ho Thong Minh's vision of a reconciled Vietnam, free of suffering at last.

Wavering In Battle On Inflation

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The Nixon administration has made a better record in fighting inflation than the government of any other advanced country. But its massive decontrol which the President has instituted in yet another highly personal decision is extremely risky.

All the evidence, including especially the recent surge in wholesale prices, shows that inflation is a difficult, long-term problem built into the modern society. Intolerable rise in living costs can be arrested not by a couple of quick fixes, but only by instituting staying power to a counterinflationary program. The remarkably good showings of the Nixon administration in the war on inflation is documented by a recent study of economic outlook in seven nations made by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, or O.E.C.D. Besides the United States, study dealt with inflation in France, West Germany, Britain, Canada and Japan.

Latest Statistics

The latest statistics, for a third quarter of last year, show consumer prices advancing in the United States at a rate of 6.2 percent. The next best is Japan with 6.1 percent. West German figure was 5.7 percent; the British figure, 10.5 percent.

The reasons for the comparatively good American showings are not in doubt. Major ones go to the wage and price control program instituted by Nixon in August, 1971. Another credit goes to the tight money policy maintained by the Federal Reserve Board, at the very considerable unemployment, 1969 and 1970.

Despite this relatively good medicine, however, a further rise of inflationary pressure is clear on the way. The rise of 1.6 percent in the wholesale price index for last month is the largest single monthly increase in more than 20 years. It presages wholesale price rises are even passing onto the consumer. Inflationary pressure of large proportion in the general cost of living.

Many persons in and out of administration are ascribing wholesale price increase to the special conditions, have forced a rise in prices of meat. As it happens, there is a gap between supply and demand for meat. Demand, because rising living standards and the developed world, has been steadily increasing—especially in Europe and Japan. Supply is limited by a number of special factors, including the drought in Russia and the fu stockpiling of the available, map land in this country.

The measures recently taken by the administration to relax constraints on meat imports, when allocations and grazing land make sense. But they will probably yield cheaper meat prices next year. Thus, for most of the year, there will be inflationary pressure from a basic element in the diet.

Moreover, as Lester Brown has shown in his book, "World Without Borders," the conditions that make for a meat shortage are applicable prospectively in many other commodities. Worldwide demand for most minerals and high-grade foodstuffs is going up. Everywhere, supply is pressing on natural constraints.

What this means is that all we have to adjust to the idea of inflationary pressure is how to do it. There is no case for shoddy tight money forever, less for junking all wage and price controls in the near future.

Selective Control

On the contrary, what is required is a strategy that will allow the basic controls to stay for years to come. That means selective decontrol in areas where competition is effective. But means maintaining tight control not only in such special areas as health, food processing and construction, but in all areas where big companies and big unions dominate the market.

The central weakness of a recent decontrol is that it applies only powder. It puts restraint against unbridled work of powerful companies. Inflation will live on, and maybe even advance, but its cost will be avoided by those most able to pay. Tight discipline will be applied in the federal budget programs helping the very poor and people. Thus, as a whole, a new system reflects the spirit described in his new book, "The John D. Dunlop, that 'the lion's share should go to the lions.'"

Wants In Russia Permits Medvedev Go to Britain for a Year

By Hedrick Smith

SCOW, Jan. 15 (UPI).—A Medvedev, the biologist-assistant publicist whose foreboding in a Soviet mental in 1970 stirred wide protest, has left for a year's study in Britain with his family, disclosed last night.

He is the second prominent in- free-thinker and civil campaigner to be given permission for temporary travel in the last few weeks in some intellectuals fear is a rate campaign by Soviet to encourage prom- dissidents to go abroad and force them into exile.

Last month, Soviet author- ity revoked the Soviet citizen- ship of physicist Valery N. Chis- a civil rights campaigner, having given him permis- sion to go to the United States for a month of lecturing on legal- ism in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Medvedev, forced into it would presumably stir international and internal stir because of his promi-

Apartment Hunters

let officials might have tip- off plans to force him into friends said, by sending, his departure by train on, people seeking to a permanent possession of apartment, although he had no notice of wanting to up, even temporarily.

ically, Mr. Medvedev has granted permission to spend coming year as a visiting at the National Institute Medical Research in London. 47-year-old scientist has told he intends to engage in public political activities might be used as a pretext lifting his Soviet passport.

has told friends that he very hopes to come back to the Union. Nonetheless, he unknown to be philosophical the risks of a forced, ex- ad stay abroad, especially

Pilgrims Drown

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—A Hindu pilgrim was killed Saturday when their capsized on Chitka Lake in eastern Indian state of Oris- the Press Trust of India reported today.



OOPS—This freak accident happened at Deire Field in Nashua, N.H., but, luckily, both the pilots and planes escaped with only minor injuries. The pilot of the first plane had just made a landing when seconds later the other plane came in much too close and on the same runway with the above topsy-turvy result.

Jerusalem Gets Record Snowfall

JERUSALEM, Jan. 15 (UPI).—The Holy Land's biggest snow storm in five years isolated Jeru- salem from the rest of the coun- try today and paralyzed traffic and commerce from northern Galilee to the desert south.

According to the weather bu- reau, it made for the "worst

Palme Ailing in Paris

PARIS, Jan. 15 (AP).—Swedish Premier Olof Palme canceled his scheduled departure for Stock- holm today and Swedish Embassy officials said he was suffering from an intestinal infection and confined to bed at the embassy residence.

Rare Snow in Amman

AMMAN, Jan. 15 (AP).—Snow 18 inches deep covered Jordan to- day, the first seen in the area for 35 years. It closed main streets here, smothering Palestine refugee camps, and cut off Am- man from nearby villages.

Cabinet Votes Wage-Prices Policy in U.K.

Heath to Announce Details Tomorrow

LONDON, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—The cabinet met today to approve a price-income policy which could form the battleground for Brit- ain's next general election.

The new program, expected to limit wage increases to 51 weekly plus percentage boosts of a possible 4 percent, will be made public in a white paper on Wednesday.

Reflecting the importance the government attaches to the anti- inflationary package, Prime Min- ister Edward Heath will introduce the proposals personally at a televised press conference before 200 correspondents in London's Lancaster House.

Threat of Election

The present tight hold on wages is strongly resisted by the trade unions. The government believes that it has public opinion on its side and might find the threat of a general election a useful weapon against what it deemed to be union intransigence.

A general election is not expected until 1974 but there has been speculation recently that Mr. Heath might elect to go to the country this autumn in event of a government-union confrontation.

The latest pay-price curbs, thrashed out yesterday at an un- usually long eight-hour meeting of senior ministers, mark the second stage in Mr. Heath's anti- inflationary program.

The proposals are designed to replace the 90-day standstill on prices and incomes that is to ex- pire on Feb. 27. The second phase is expected to last about a year.

The open price conference is the fourth of its kind by Mr. Heath since he came to power in June, 1970. The only other one to be held at the prestige site of Lancaster House was in July, 1971, at a decisive stage in Britain's campaign to enter the European Economic Community.

The chief resistance to govern- ment policy has come from the 10-million-strong trade union movement. Opinion polls have indicated public support for the freeze.

Redevelopment of Covent Garden Is Backed; 250 Sites to Be Saved

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP).—The British government gave qualified approval today to the redevelopment of Covent Garden, central London's vast fruit and vegetable market on land worth more than a billion dollars.

But Environment Minister Geoffrey Rippon, in announcing the decision, stressed that the government will not tolerate steps to turn the quaint and colorful area into "a concrete jungle."

Mr. Rippon said that the Greater London Council can proceed with its plans to build homes, offices, a park and sports center on the 100-acre site that now includes the markets, provided that 250 historic buildings there are preserved.

The future of the Covent Garden area has become a major battlefield in this country for the forces of tradition and change.

Covent Garden has been a center of London's more earthy life in fact and fantasy for 300 years. There, King Charles II first met his mistress Nell Gwynn selling oranges. And Prof. Henry Higgins first heard the flower girl Eliza Doolittle murder the English language in "My Fair Lady."

Two Bombings Rock Belfast In 5 Minutes; No Casualties

BELFAST, Jan. 15 (UPI).—Bombs destroyed an auction room and damaged a shop in central Belfast today within a span of five minutes. Police said there were no casualties.

Armed men planted a bomb in an auction room on Great Victoria Street and another in the shop on Britannic Avenue, a half-mile away. In both cases, police received a telephoned warning and evacuated the area.

The Provisional wing of the il- legal Irish Republican Army to- day claimed responsibility for one of the two explosions yester- day which killed three police- men and injured three more.

A statement by the Provision- als said the group had planted the bomb which exploded in a car near a Londonderry police station, killing two policemen and injuring two others.

The three deaths raised the toll for 3 1/2 years of violence between Protestants and Roman Catholics to 685 dead, 34 of them policemen.

In Dublin, several suspected IRA members were appearing in court on various charges.

Trial Scheduled

Martin McGuinness, 22, and Joseph McCallion, 27, were com- mitted for trial on Jan. 29 on charges of possessing explosives and ammunition and being mem- bers of the IRA. McGuinness was a leader of the IRA's cam- paign of violence in Londonderry.

Anthony (Dutch) Doherty, who

is fighting extradition to North- ern Ireland, where he escaped from jail 13 months ago, was remanded on bail for an additional seven days. Doherty's lawyer told the court his client had been sub- jected to "inhumane and cruel torture" in Northern Ireland be- fore his escape.

Three men from the Northern Ireland border village of Cross- maglen were sentenced to five years by a special criminal court in Dublin today on charges of possessing arms and ammuni- tion.

Frank Rooney, Kevin McAl- lister and his brother, Martin McAllister, who were arrested by Irish Republic police, refused to recognize the authority of the court.

A top IRA Provisional com- mander, Leo Martin, and four Northern Ireland companions, including three women, appeared before the special criminal court in Dublin, charged with mem- bership in the IRA and with possession of a rifle and 212 rounds of ammunition when they were picked up at Sligo in the Irish Republic on Saturday.

Martin, of Belfast, and Thom- as Mellon, Oelreide McDermott, Anne Harkin and Marian Coyle of Londonderry said they would not apply for bail.

When Martin criticized the court, the chairman, Judge An- drew O'Keefe, said criticism and not recognizing the court's au- thority would have to stop or the court would use its powers. He did not elaborate.

All five were ordered held in custody until Feb. 8.

Three Belgian Parties Set to Form Cabinet

Socialist Leburton Announces Accord

BRUSSELS, Jan. 15 (UPI).—Negotiators for the Socialist, Social Christian and Liberal parties have reached an agreement on the formation of a new gov- ernment, Socialist party chair- man Edmond Leburton said to- day.

"I believe we have a basis now for forming a new government," he said. "This does not mean the agreement is final, but I con- sider my task as fulfilled."

King Baudouin last month asked Mr. Leburton to try to form a new government to succeed the outgoing Social Christian-Social- ist cabinet of Premier Gaston Eyskens, which collapsed over measures to give more autonomy to Dutch-speaking Flemish and French-speaking Walloon regions as well as the officially bilingual capital of Brussels.

The autonomy issue and a Social Christian demand for more state subsidies to Catholic schools were the most difficult points in Mr. Leburton's negotiations, politi- cal sources said.

During a month of hard bar- gaining, representatives of the three parties laid the basis for an enlarged coalition. The agree- ment now has to be approved by the party bureaus. In the mean- time working groups will draw up final texts to be submitted to party congresses next weekend.

Cyprus Youths Urging Enosis Clash With Police

NICOSIA, Cyprus, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—Several teen-agers and police were injured today during demonstrations staged by students here in favor of enosis—union with Greece.

Police used tear gas for the first time since Cyprus became independent in 1960 as hundreds of youths hurled stones, sticks and bottles, at the parliament building here. The demonstrators, from secondary schools, dispersed rapidly once the gas grenades burst.

Police were also reported to have intervened during similar demonstrations by youngsters at Limassol, in the southwest of the island.

Today, the Board of Managing Directors of Germany's leading Bank meets in the City of London.

The occasion is an important one.

The Representative Office of Deutsche Bank is now open in the heart of the City - a point of immediate contact for Business and Finance in Britain with the Bank's world-wide network of professionals.

As Germany's major foreign trade bank maintaining 58 points of operation in 44 countries, Deutsche Bank is uniquely placed to serve you on a world-wide basis. The vast resources of a free capital market are open to your company, be it national or multinational.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Mannesmann Stake in Demag Seen

Mannesmann has either acquired or is about to acquire a blocking interest of at least 25 percent in the 177-million-mark capital of the engineering firm Demag, according to a report from the West German economic news agency VWD. The report, which quotes reliable sources in Düsseldorf, points out that Mannesmann would become the largest single shareholder in the firm ahead of the Reuter family, which holds about 10 percent of the capital. So far neither company has confirmed reports of a linkup which revive three-year-old rumors of a tie between the two firms.

BASF World Sales Rise 11%

wide sales by about 1.4 billion marks, or 11 percent. Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik boosted worldwide sales to around 13.5 billion marks last year, chief executive Bernhard Timm said. He told a works gathering, however, that earnings developments were less satisfactory as the company's streamlining measures have not yet covered the increased costs which have arisen since the autumn 1970 slump in earnings. Mr. Timm said compensating for these increased costs through streamlining is the goal of current company policy. Earlier, BASF announced that group pre-tax earnings in the first nine months of last year rose by nearly 29 percent to 573 million marks while those of the parent company alone increased by more than 34 percent to 426 million marks.

Thomson-Brandt, Lucas in Accord

Sté. Thomson-Brandt of France and Joseph Lucas Industries, of Britain, have signed an agreement setting up a joint subsidiary regrouping their aerospace equipment activities in

France. The agreement is subject to a final appraisal of the various assets involved. As previously reported, the operation involves the activities of Sté. Ragonot, a subsidiary of Thomson-Brandt, Sté. Audle, in which Lucas has a 39 percent interest, and Sté. Electronique de Boulogne, an independent company. Thomson-Brandt is expected to have a 51 percent interest in the new subsidiary, Lucas 39 percent and the Industrial Development Industry 10 percent.

Merger Activity in the Netherlands

There were 398 business mergers and partial takeovers registered in the Netherlands in 1972, NCW, an employers association, said. 201 of these transactions were with Dutch firms, 76 with British firms, 70 with undertakings from the original Common Market countries, 28 with U.S. firms and 23 with companies in other countries. The mergers and partial takeovers with British firms involved manufacturing plants, steel and machine works, wholesale trade businesses, banks, textile firms, chemical plants, investment companies, graphical outfit, paper mills, tobacco industries, transportation companies and real estate firms.

Advertising Agencies to Cooperate

Rudolf Farner AG, of Zurich, has signed a cooperation agreement with Intermark SA, of Paris, to offer their advertising clients a wider geographical coverage. Farner is a leading Swiss-based advertising agency. In 1971, its contracts totaled 34 million francs. Intermark operates in France, Benelux, Scandinavia and Spain, whereas Farner has broad market shares in West Germany, Austria and Switzerland. The two advertising agency networks will keep their own identities, but in certain markets the local organizations might merge.

One Dollar— Mutual Fund Performance Reported Mediocre in 1972

LONDON (AP-DJ)—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Jan. 15, 1973	Previous
ster. (per \$)	2.35155	2.3522
Belg. fr. (40)	44.46-42	44.35-39
Deutsche mark	44.185-200	44.160-175
Swiss franc	2.0035-80	2.0035-80
French franc	6.5575-35	6.5575-35
Italian lira	207.75-35	207.75-35
Spanish peseta	166.66-75	166.66-75
Portuguese escudo	200.48-125	200.48-125
Japanese yen	360.75-125	360.75-125
South African rand	2.0035-80	2.0035-80
South Korean won	207.75-35	207.75-35
Thai baht	20.75-35	20.75-35
Indonesian rupiah	166.66-75	166.66-75
Philippine peso	20.75-35	20.75-35
Malaysian ringgit	2.0035-80	2.0035-80
Singapore dollar	2.0035-80	2.0035-80
Brunei dollar	2.0035-80	2.0035-80
Myanmar kyat	20.75-35	20.75-35
Laos kip	20.75-35	20.75-35
Cambodian riel	20.75-35	20.75-35
Siamese baht	20.75-35	20.75-35
Indonesian rupiah	166.66-75	166.66-75
Philippine peso	20.75-35	20.75-35
Malaysian ringgit	2.0035-80	2.0035-80
Singapore dollar	2.0035-80	2.0035-80
Brunei dollar	2.0035-80	2.0035-80
Myanmar kyat	20.75-35	20.75-35
Laos kip	20.75-35	20.75-35
Cambodian riel	20.75-35	20.75-35
Siamese baht	20.75-35	20.75-35

As Free. R. Commercial

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (NYT)—Investors have been abandoning mutual funds in droves for more than a year now in an obvious display of disenchantment with the stock market and the performance of the fund industry. When the trend will stop is anybody's guess, but there certainly was no encouragement to be found in the industry's showing in 1972. A study just issued by Arthur Lipper Corp. indicates that most funds failed to do as well as any of the major market indexes.

Lipper, which keeps regular tabs on fund performance, found that the average mutual fund gained only 9.28 percent last year and the median gain for all funds was only 9.64 percent. The study covered 537 funds with total assets of some \$59.2 billion.

In the same time span, the Dow Jones Industrial average went up 14.6 percent, the Standard & Poor's 500-stock composite rose 15.6 percent, the Standard & Poor's 425 industrials climbed 17 percent and the New York Stock Exchange composite gained 14 percent.

Many fund managers obviously were buying and holding the wrong stocks—at least for that one-year period. Drawing conclusions from performance statistics for only a year has questionable validity, of course, but there is no denying that investors are influenced by such trends.

Heavy redemptions last year made it evident that confidence was lacking. Fund holders redeemed more shares than they bought, on an over-all basis, for 10 consecutive months through November, when the net redemption total reached \$258.3 million, a record for any month.

Why should an investor pay a sales charge, sometimes ranging as high as 8.5 percent of the

Output Rises 0.8% in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—The industrial production index rose by 0.8 percent in December to 119.3 percent (1967 equals 100) following a 1 percent gain in both October and November, the Federal Reserve reported today.

The index was 10.4 percent higher than in December, 1971.

N.Y. Prices Plummet After Morning Surge

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (NYT).—Stock prices broke sharply today as fears of renewed inflation and uncertainty about Phase 3 stalled the New York Stock Exchange.

The market bounced sharply higher in the opening hour on Vietnam peace hopes but then cracked wide open during the afternoon. Trading was active.

The Dow Jones industrial average plummeted 13.77 to finish at 1,055.59.

Gold issues, which often move counter to pronounced weakness in the general market, comprised one group that moved ahead.

Last Thursday, the blue-chip Dow advanced 5.54 to 1,051.70, a record closing high, in the initial reaction to President Nixon's relaxation of wage-price controls and profit-margin limitations. That initial exuberance proved to be short-lived.

On Friday, investors took a second—and harder—look at Phase 3 economic controls. The potential for a faster pace of inflation was what they saw, and the Dow plunged 12.34. After the close of the markets on Friday, the Federal Reserve Board raised the discount rate to 5 percent from 4 1/2 percent, thereby bringing it more in line with recent increases in short-term interest rates.

Another set of worries expressed by some analysts was the future course of the Federal Reserve's monetary policy and how much higher interest rates might climb in 1973.

Volume today was 21.53 million shares, compared with Friday's 22.23 million shares.

IBM Settles Suit Brought By Competitor

Control Data Will Buy Data Processing Unit

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (NYT).—Control Data Corp. and International Business Machines Corp. announced today a settlement of Control Data's anti-trust suit against the computer giant, and IBM's subsequent counter-claims. The agreement calls for IBM to sell its Service Bureau Corp. subsidiary to Control Data for \$16 million in cash.

It also provides for payment over the next 10 years by IBM to Control Data of about \$60 million for various expenses and services. Control Data's suit, which was filed in March, 1968, charged IBM with violation of anti-trust laws during the mid-1960s in regard to marketing large-scale computers. IBM's counter-claim accused Control Data of similar violations.

A major question now is what effect Control Data's settlement will have on the Department of Justice's anti-trust suit against IBM. The government's suit was filed in January, 1969 and has relied heavily on information obtained by Control Data.

The Justice Department's suit is considered one of the most important anti-trust actions in history because of the size and importance of the computer industry.

In addition to selling Service Bureau Corp. to Control Data, IBM has agreed not to engage in the data service business in the United States for six years. The subsidiary was created by IBM's 1956 consent decree with the Justice Department which required that the giant computer company's processing of other people's data be handled by a separate subsidiary.

IBM has contracted for continuing use of data processing services from Service Bureau, and the minimum service charges are expected to be in the range of \$5 million a year for the next five years. IBM has agreed to leave its equipment installed with Service Bureau for six months without rental charges. This amounts to a subsidy of between \$2 million and \$5 million, according to outside observers.

EC Ministers Agree on Money Fund Steps

Luxembourg, Jan. 15 (AP).

Finance ministers from the Common Market countries agreed today on measures to link their currencies more closely. They said the ministers were in accord with a proposal to set up a European monetary fund and with a proposal to set up a European monetary unit.

Gold Price Rise Said to Enhance Aim

LONDON, Jan. 15 (Reuters).

has called for a step in the official price of gold as part of a concerted proposal for reform of the world currency system, according to European monetary sources.

French government submitted a six-page paper outlining its proposal to the Committee of Finance Ministers, who, under the chairmanship of Britain's Jeremy Hunt, are charged with drafting a world monetary system.

Sources close to the Committee confirmed the French had been received, but were unable to comment on its contents.

However, other European monetary sources said that France had in fact called for an increase in the \$38-an-ounce gold parity above the ruling unofficial level of about \$65 an ounce.

The French proposal suggested gold should remain as the basis of a new world monetary system. The old system collapsed in 1971, when a pervasive balance of payments deficit led President Nixon to suspend conversions of foreign-held dollars into gold.

The new mechanism is to be set up by the Committee of 20, the next deputy-level meeting scheduled to be held in Paris Jan. 23.

In its paper, France argued that supplanting gold either with dollars or with special drawing rights in the new arrangement.

The European monetary sources said that the Italian government had also submitted a reform proposal to the Committee. This differed radically from the French suggestion by calling for enhanced role for special drawing rights in the new system.

The Italians proposed that the International Monetary Fund should absorb unwanted official gold and sterling holdings from central banks, cashing them for \$5 from a special pool. The sources felt that the French proposal, which again isolates the Paris case for linking world monetary relations with gold, could stall the progress of the negotiations. These negotiations have been developing satisfactorily to date, any intransigence, by the French on the crucial role of the International Monetary Fund could further progress, the sources said.

French Surplus Trade Widens

PARIS, Jan. 15 (AP-DJ).

France had a gross trade surplus of 5.58 billion francs last year, from a surplus of 4.39 billion francs in 1971, provisions figures said today by the Finance Ministry. The surplus was the result of a 10.4 percent increase in exports and a 10.4 percent decrease in imports last year.

Overall gross imports last year were 127.9 billion francs, up 1 percent from a year earlier. Exports totaled 133.48 billion francs, up 15.7 percent from 1971. The ministry said that in December both imports and exports totaled 12.6 billion francs.

Bank Profit Increases 5.7 Percent in Year

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP-DJ).

Bank of England Ltd. said today its net profit rose 5.7 percent last year on a 54.3 percent increase in turnover. Net profit was \$25.7 million, from \$24.6 million the previous year, while turnover was \$2.3 billion, up from \$2.157 billion.

Bank announced a 1-for-1 scrip dividend and a final dividend of 21 pence prior to the scrip issue.

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U.S. Concerned by High Costs

Russia Affirms Its Interest in Western Siberian Gas, Oil

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Jan. 15 (NYT).—As the United States appeared to be having second thoughts last week about widely publicized Siberian gas deals, the Soviet leadership affirmed its determination to develop the Siberian oil and gas areas on its own, if necessary, by sending Premier Alexei N. Kosygin on an inspection tour.

The premier's visit, which included stops at oil and gas-producing centers and meetings with local officials, appeared designed to underscore the Kremlin's decision to pursue the economic development of the forested and swampy western Siberian region despite the environmental odds posed by long winters and isolation.

After four days in western Siberia, Mr. Kosygin flew to the city of Orenburg in the southern Urals, where another major gas field is under development. This source of gas is situated under far more favorable conditions and closer to markets than the Siberian fields.

The high cost of resource development in the remote northern region appears to have raised questions among Americans about earlier plans to help the Russians develop the gas deposits as a potential long-term source of fuel for the energy-short East Coast of the United States.

Costs Less Vital For the Russians, accustomed to expansion of their economy under harsh climatic and physical conditions, costs seemed less important than the prospect of insuring important new Siberian energy supplies for the industrial and population centers of the European part of the country, and ultimately for export.

One of the perennial problems for economic planners has been to reconcile the lack of energy resources in the highly developed western regions of the Soviet Union with the wealth of oil, gas and coal in the sparsely settled eastern areas.

At least a partial solution to the problem was offered by the discovery in the early 1960s of the western Siberian oil and gas reserves, which became increasingly more significant as geological exploration proceeded. These

deposits are just east of the Ural Mountains.

Despite handicaps of remote location and lack of year-round overland transport routes, oil production in the western Siberian fields, centered on Surgut on the Ob River, rose last year to 434 million barrels, or one-sixth of the Soviet national output of 2.731 billion barrels.

Under the current five-year plan, ending in 1975, the annual yield of the oil fields is scheduled to grow to 875 million barrels, or one-fourth of total Soviet production.

Pending the construction of a railroad from the trans-Siberian main line at Tyumen north to Surgut, high-priority supplies must be airlifted into the fields. Nonpriority items can be moved only during the brief Siberian summer shipping season, when the rivers are free of ice, or over temporary winter roads carved through the frozen forest.

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January 16, 1973

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Low.	Div.	In \$	100%	P/E	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge		% Ch'ge
38 1/4	HouGen Gas	49		11	23	64 1/4	64	64	- 1/4	
	Massey F. Int'l			3		22 1/4	19 1/4	7 1/4		

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January 11, 1973

'Anonymous' Defense Overpowering Dolphins Are Super Perfect

by Leonard Shapiro

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 15 (UPI)—Miami Dolphins prevailed over the Washington Redskins 14-7 in a game many considered an anticlimax.

Dolphins had been much needed after their woeful performance against Dallas—a 24-3 last year's Super Bowl loss. They had won 15 straight games since the 14-7 loss to the Redskins in 1972.

There were any skeptics at the relatively somber press conference after yesterday's victory. Nick Buoniconti, middle linebacker, would have been the first to say that.

He beat back everything anyone said at the press conference. "I just don't know much better you can be. I'm sure I really comprehend it."

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"I saw it all the way, I was just in the right spot," Buoniconti said about yesterday's play. "It made up for a lot of things people were saying. I thought it was a little unfair to blame me for Dallas."

"We lose together, and now we're champions together."

Good Guesses

Over in the next stall, Scott quietly accepted his teammates' handshakes, and tried to explain.

Nixon Gives Equal Time To Winners and Losers

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Jan. 15 (AP)—The nation's No. 1 football fan, President Richard Nixon, yesterday sent telegrams to the winning and losing coaches of the Super Bowl.

In congratulating Don Shula on Miami's 14-7 victory, the President said:

"Today's victory was a smashing climax to a truly perfect season. You and all the Dolphins have my heartiest congratulations. It was a great victory for all of your players, for all of your devoted fans throughout the country and especially to you, Don, the man who brought the Vince Lombardi trophy to Miami. Once again, my congratulations and warmest personal regards to you and all the Dolphins."

And to Allen, the President said in his telegram:

"Today's game was a keen disappointment for all Redskins fans but it certainly has done nothing to diminish our admiration and love for the team that you have coached so masterfully this season. The Redskins played gallantly from the opening kickoff this fall through the final seconds in the Coliseum, bringing a new sense of pride to the entire Washington community. You'll never be 'over-the-hill' in our book and we'll be in there rooting for you next season fully confident you can go all the way. With warmest personal regards to you and all of the Redskins, Richard Nixon."

Intercepted one pass, free Jake Scott intercepted two and defensive tackle Manny Anderson and the rest of his teammates simply stifled anything Redskins could throw—or at them.

Panel awarded the most valuable player's car to Scott, but Buoniconti made it perfectly clear that Fernandez was the who inflicted the most damage.

He got off the ball so fast. I can't believe it," Buoniconti said. "I looked in his eyes before game, and I knew he was going to be the best."

He passed rush hurried: KILMER. Buoniconti said, "That's what caused those interceptions. Buoniconti's interception came in the first half, after the Redskins had made their deepest penetration of the half into Miami territory—the 48. He had 31 yards to the Washington 27."

He plays later, Jim Kilmer—Dolphins' money back—went right guard with 31 seconds for the eventual game-winning points. Howard Twilley had the first touchdown and a pass play with quarterback Bob Griese.

For Buoniconti, his act of interception for last year's Super Bowl, when the Cowboys destroyed him.

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how he, too, had simply guessed at intercepting his final pass of the day, the one that loomed even more important after Mike Bass' touchdown after a blocked field goal attempt and pass attempt by kicker Garo Yepremian had reduced Miami's lead to seven points, 14-7.

The Redskins were driving, this time to Miami's 10-yard line, before a Kilmer pass intended for Taylor was picked off by Scott. His 55-yard runback put Miami at the Redskins 48, and the outcome should not have been in doubt thereafter.

"We had double coverage on (Charles) Taylor," he said. "I had him inside and Lloyd Humphord had him outside. There was no opening. I happened to be there."

"I think I confused him (Kilmer) a little on it. We had been rotating the zone, but this time I just stood still. It's a guessing game, and I just guessed right."

"We're an emotional club," Buoniconti said, though all around him the Dolphins were dressing quietly, telling each other they would celebrate more vociferously at a post-game party.

"Maybe we're not all rah-rah, and all of that. But when we came into this dressing room, there were a lot of tears in people's eyes."

Buoniconti had atoned for the Dallas game. No one will ever say Miami coach Don Shula couldn't win a Super Bowl.

A Hero

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 15 (AP)—Manny Fernandez fought his way onto the Miami Dolphin roster as a free agent five years ago and yesterday fought his way through the Washington Redskins to lead Miami to its victory in the Super Bowl.

The defensive tackle, 26, figured in 10 tackles, six of them unassisted, on an afternoon when defensive captain Nick Buoniconti said, "I think our front line played the best ever of any four in Dolphin uniforms."

Fernandez anchored the four-man line, and when the Dolphins played a three-man front, he was the middle man.

Throughout the first half, Fernandez fought his way into the Redskins backfield and after the game Washington coach George Allen said, "Fernandez did a fine job and I don't mean to belittle his performance, but his entire defense played well."

Manny was the first to agree to that evaluation, declaring: "We had the best defense in football."

He added: "We have the best team in football. We proved it and now maybe people will give us the recognition we justly deserve. I don't think we've had it so far even though we had won 16 straight going into the Super Bowl."

Fernandez, from San Lorenzo, Calif., attended the University of Utah, but his coach there didn't recommend him—or anybody else on the team—for professional sports.

So Fernandez wasn't drafted. But he came to the Dolphins as a free agent in 1968 and has been the club's defensive lineman of the year in each of his four seasons.

GAME STATISTICS

First downs Miami 12, Wash. 16. Rushing yards Miami 374, Wash. 216. Passing yards Miami 103, Wash. 103. Total yards Miami 477, Wash. 319. Penalties Miami 10, Wash. 11. Fumbles Miami 1, Wash. 1. Time of possession Miami 34:00, Wash. 26:00.

RECEIVING—Miami: Kilmer 12 for 38 yards; Conks 13-112; Morris 10-54; Washington: Brown 22-77; Harvey 10-37; C. Taylor 1-4; Smith 1-4; Kilmer 2-16.

PASSING—Miami: Griese 8 for 111 for 249 yards; Kilmer 14-29-184. RECEIVING—Miami: Conks 13 for 112; Morris 10-54; Washington: Brown 22-77; Harvey 10-37; C. Taylor 1-4; Smith 1-4; Kilmer 2-16.

LAGOS, Nigeria, Jan. 15 (AP)—Benjamin Jipcho, of Kenya, matched the world record of 5 minutes 20.8 seconds in the 3,000-meter steeplechase yesterday, at the second All-Africa Games.

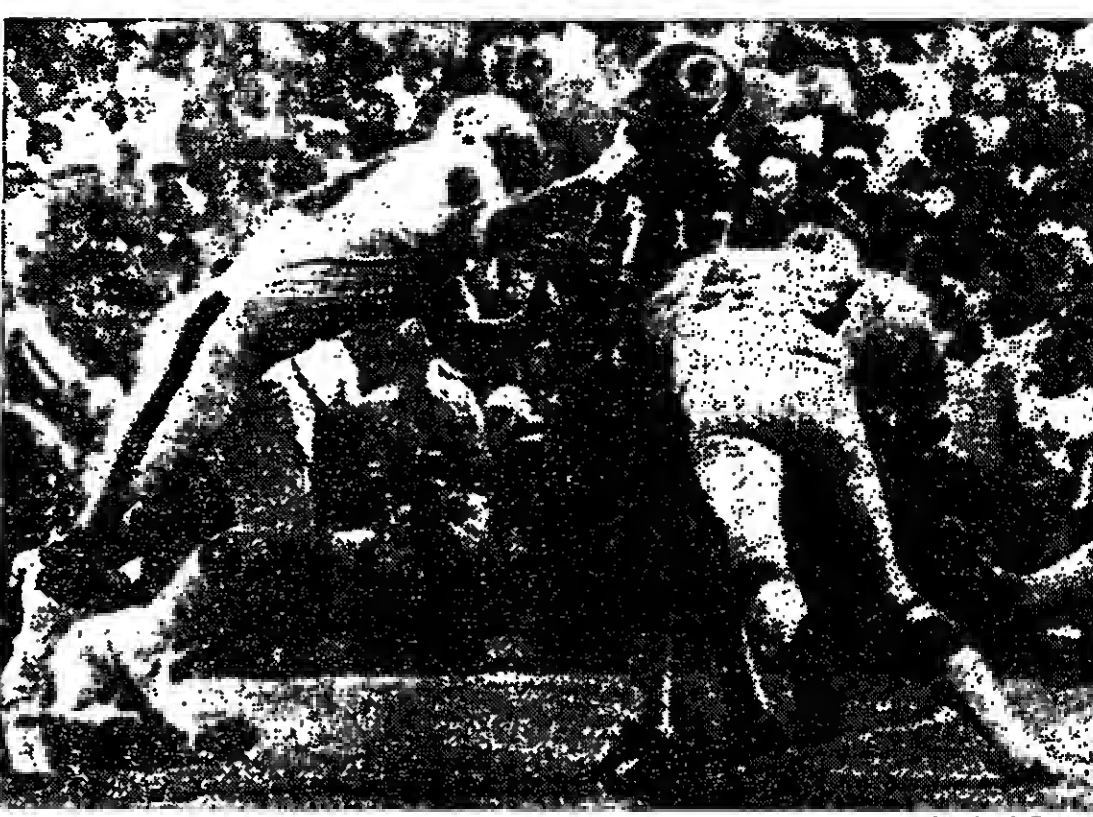
Jipcho, who won the silver medal in the steeplechase at the Munich Olympics, beat Evans Mogaka of Kenya and Yohannis Mohammed of Ethiopia. His time equaled the 1972 mark of Anders Gaderud of Sweden.

"I didn't plan for a world record, Jipcho said after the race. "All I wanted was a gold medal."

Jipcho, 30, is a prison officer in Nairobi.



United Press International



Associated Press

SUPER OFFENSE AND DEFENSE—Miami's Jim Kilmer, in photo above, looks for hole before scoring Dolphins' second touchdown, in second quarter from one-yard line while in photo below, Washington quarterback Billy Kilmer is hit by Vern Den Herder, left, and Bill Stanfill, just as he unloads pass which fell incomplete.

Gustavo Thoeni Regains Ski Form

ADELBODEN, Switzerland, Jan. 15 (UPI)—Gustavo Thoeni of Italy returned to the skiing form that won him the World Cup for the past two years with a victory in today's giant slalom.

Thoeni, also the Olympic gold medalist in the event, clocked the fastest time in the first heat and second fastest in the next to record his first victory of the season.

Hans Hinterseer of Austria had the fastest time in the second heat to grab second place from Norway's Eric Hakker.

Thoeni's total time for the two heats, each having 45 gates, was 2 minutes 15.83 seconds. Hinterseer clocked 3:16.01 and Hakker 3:16.39.

Italian Helmut Schmid finished fourth, ahead of Frenchman Henri Duvillard and Austria's Thomas Hauser.

Thoeni, who fell in yesterday's special slalom in nearby Wengen, said the victory was a psychological boost.

"Maybe I was not skiing too well at the start of the season, and this victory means a great deal to me because it gives me confidence," said the 22-year-old Italian.

Thoeni is tied with Reinhard Tritscher for seventh in the World Cup standings with 49 points. Roland Collombin of Switzerland, who leads with 106 points, did not race today, while David Zwilling, second with 62, missed a gate on the second heat.

Thoeni started first in the opening heat and clocked 1:02.84, finishing just in time to see Switzerland's Adolf Reith, winner here last year, fall one-third of the way down.

Hakker, who last year won two World Cup giant slaloms, showed his form with a run of only six hundredths of a second slower than Thoeni.

Hinterseer set the third fastest time in the first heat after starting 13th. He attacked the second course furiously, and had the best time, 1:11.57, but could not overhaul Thoeni, who clocked 1:12.73.

Italian Piero Gros, who won two World Cup races earlier in the season, dropped out today after a poor first heat.

Miss Proell Strong

GRINDELWALD, Switzerland, Jan. 15 (UPI)—Three Austrian girls, headed by Anne-Marie Proell, today clocked the fastest time in nonstop training for the women's downhill World Cup Ski race here tomorrow.

Miss Proell went down the 3,200-meter track in 2:14.51. She was followed by teammates Brigitte Schroll—2:14.58—and Ingrid Gföeller—2:14.73.

WORLD CUP STANDINGS

1. Roland Collombin, Switzerland 106
2. David Zwilling, Austria 82
3. Reinhard Tritscher, Switzerland 61
4. Marcello Vallo, Italy 56
5. Piero Gros, Italy 50
6. Karl Cordis, Austria 40
7. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy 40
8. Reinhard Tritscher, Austria 40
9. Helmut Schmid, Italy 41
10. Christian Neureuther, W. Ger. 40

IOC Has Four Bids For Games

Utah Applies; Austria Favorite

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Jan. 15 (Reuters)—The International Olympic Committee announced here today that four centers had submitted applications to stage the 1976 Winter Olympic Games.

A brief IOC communiqué said that Innsbruck in the Austrian Tyrol, the Mont Blanc region in France, Salt Lake City in the United States and Tampere, Finland, have sent in applications to stage the games.

The Winter Games were originally voted to Denver, but voters there rejected them in a referendum.

The deadline for applications was today and the IOC's executive board, headed by President Lord Killanin, meets Feb. 4 to make the final choice.

Applications had to come through national Olympic committees. However, the French government is reportedly opposed to hosting the Winter Games in 1976.

The IOC communiqué added: "It should be noted that Salt Lake City's file is incomplete."

Questioned about this, an IOC spokesman said some details were missing and the IOC had asked the Salt Lake City authorities to provide the necessary documentation covering these. But although today is the closing date for applications, Salt Lake City was being regarded as a candidate, he added.

The people of Salt Lake City also are reported to be opposed to the games and the IOC said the executive board is unlikely to accept that offer after the Denver incident.

A source said Innsbruck is the favorite to get the games. Innsbruck staged the 1964 Winter Games and use of the installations built then could help lower costs significantly.

Tampere, the source said, lacks a good downhill ski run, which would mean staging that event in neighboring Sweden.

N. Carolina State Beats Maryland, Stays Undefeated

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (NYT)—David Thompson, a North Carolina State spotter whose one coach calls "one of the 10 best players in the nation, pros included," enabled his team to emerge from the weekend as one of the nation's two undefeated college basketball teams.

The other team, of course, is the University of California, Los Angeles, whose winning streak has grown to 37, three short of the national record.

In an Atlantic Coast Conference game yesterday, North Carolina State stopped Maryland's 10-game streak, 87-85, on Thompson's basket with three seconds remaining at College Park, Md.

Marquette and Missouri had been unbeaten until Saturday. Notre Dame came up to the giant killer and upset Marquette, 71-69, ending the Warriors' 61-game home court winning streak. Missouri, which has won 12 non-league games, was beaten in its first Big Eight Conference test by the Kansas State zone defense, 70-55.

North Carolina State blew a 13-point lead in the second half before it won its 12th game. The 6-foot-4-inch Thompson, who reportedly can jump 36 inches, grabbed a rebound in front of the basket after a shot by Tom Burleson. He popped the ball in for the winning basket, his 37th point of the game. He had tied the game with two free throws with two minutes to play.

NHL Standings

East Division													
	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA		W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
ral	26	6	11	63	177	95							
.....	28	10	4	60	108	121							
.....	23	13	3	53	107	112							
.....	23	14	7	53	157	124							
.....	21	16	6	48	138	131							
.....	16	22	6	38	132	141							
.....	13	27	6	30	120	184							
Islanders	4	35	4	16	61	207							
West Division													
	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA		W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
CO	24	16	3	61	159	127							
.....	20	19	7	47	131	125							
.....	20	19	7	47	120	125							
.....	19	20	4	42	141	153							
.....	18	20	4	42	155	154							
.....	19	20	6	42	149	143							
.....	17	21	7	37	120	144							
.....	2	24	10	25	123	276							

West Division

Team	W	L	T	GF	GA	Points	Team	W	L	T	GF	GA	Points
St. Louis	24	16	3	110	127	51	San Jose	20	19	7	101	128	47
Calgary	20	19	7	101	128	47	Edmonton	19	20	6	101	138	44
Los Angeles	20	20	4	101	135	44	Phoenix	18	20	6	98	143	42
San Jose	18	20	6	98	143	42	Golden State	15	21	7	91	120	37
Golden State	8	24	10	72	128	26							

San Jose Games

San Jose, Calif., 6 (UPI)—The San Jose Sharks, a new team in the NHL, played their first game yesterday, losing 5-0 to the Los Angeles Kings.

The Kings, who are 1-0, scored four goals in the first period and one in the second.

The Sharks, who are 0-1, scored no goals in either period.

The game was played at the San Jose Civic Center.

The Sharks' coach, John Ferguson, said his team was "out of sync" and "lacked confidence."

The Kings' coach, Al MacIsaac, said his team was "in good luck" and "playing well."

The game was a part of the NHL's preseason schedule.

The Sharks will play their next game on Wednesday against the Los Angeles Kings.

Says Winners Did What 'We Expected'

—Allen had complained about the "distractions" his players were being subjected to. Among these he included the presence of the players' wives for even one day prior to the game, and "media" interviews demanded by his ultimate employer, the National Football League.

Players Disagree

But the Washington players shrugged off the distraction theory.

"I wasn't distracted," declared Billy Kilmer, the Redskins quarterback. "This was the biggest game of my life. How could I not be up? You execute or you don't execute. That's what football's about, and today we lost."

In other cubbyholes around the unusual dressing room, which has little two-player roommates, similar sentiments were being expressed. The Redskins were disappointed that they had lost, but were unwilling to give up their pride in earning the right to be in the championship game.

And even in Allen, there was soon a subtle shift in emphasis.

Coach Allen Blames Distractions, 'Skins Blame Dolphins'

By Leonard Koppett

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 15 (NYT)—Coach George Allen, the Washington coach, only a few sentences past before the American public carefully prepared itself for the post-game television interview after his team's 14-7 loss to defeated Miami—but many of players spent the next hour justifying the idea.

After a few remarks, to his interviewer about Miami showing up about what we expected, on offense and defense—Allen slid boldly into the position he had in preparing all week and, in fact, all season.

I don't want to make excuses," said, "but our team wasn't as good as it had been against the Redskins and Dallas and I think the carnival atmosphere there makes it hard for a team to win."

During the week-long publicity build-up for Super Bowl VII—ended to maximize the television rating since all tickets to the Coliseum were long since sold.

All week the theme had been "nothing means anything unless you win this last one." Now he was conceding at least a tactical pride in what had been achieved.

"I want to emphasize one thing most of all," he said, "we'll be back."

Crampton's 20-Foot Birdie On Final Hole Wins Golf

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 15 (UPI)—Australian Bruce Crampton sank a 20-foot birdie putt on the 18th hole to win the \$50,000 first prize yesterday in the \$150,000 Phoenix Open.

Four players, two in the clubhouse and two on the course, were tied with the Australian at 11 under par when Crampton sank his putt on the 440-yard, par-4 hole at the Arizona Country Club.

Crampton's round of 65 over the par-70, 5,216-yard layout gave him a 73-hole total of 208, 12 under par.

Finishing tied for second were Lanny Wadkins and Steve Melnyk, each of whom joined the tour in 1971 after playing together on the 1969 and 1971 Walker Cup teams. Wadkins and Melnyk had final rounds of 65 for 269.

Grier Jones and J. C. Sneed, who were still on the course at 11-under when Crampton finished, bogied the closing hole and tied with Tommy Aaron and Paul Harey for fourth at 270.

Crampton, in his 17th year on the tour, lashed an iron shot which landed 20 feet from the 18th flag. The stocky, curly-haired 27-year-old sank the putt, smiled and raised his putter in salute to the relatively small gallery.

"It's hard to believe that last putt went in," Crampton said. "I was trying to make it, of course, but didn't believe it. I had to keep telling myself it had gone in the hole."

Art Buchwald

Test for Reporters

WASHINGTON.—There seems to be some kind of a campaign by administration officials to discredit the press. How successful it will be depends on the public, which hasn't been too happy with the media lately because it keeps bringing them such bad news.

One of the problems is that the public doesn't understand the role of the press in its dealings with the government. To make it easier to comprehend, we present a little multiple-choice questionnaire for everyone to take. It shows the quandary we're in every day.



Buchwald

1. You, a reporter, have just covered a Senate hearing where Gordon Rule, the United States Navy's expert in procurement, has testified that Littor Industries overcharged the Navy million of dollars on ships it promised to build. It was also brought out in testimony that Roy Ash, the President's choice to head the Office of Management and Budget, was not a very good manager when he was president of Littor. You:

(A) Write the story quoting Mr. Rule's charges;
(B) Kill the story because it reflects badly on the Navy;
(C) Try to prove Mr. Rule is incompetent by criticizing a presidential appointee;

(D) Sell your stock in Littor Industries.

2. You go to a Pentagon briefing and are told by a Defense Department spokesman that B-52s did not hit a hospital in Hanoi although you saw photographs of the damaged hospital on television the night before. You:

(A) Accept the spokesman's word for it;
(B) Question him on the veracity of the Pentagon;

(C) Forget about it and have lunch with the Assistant Deputy of Defense for Public Affairs;
(D) Decide not to watch television anymore because it only confuses you.

3. You're assigned to the White House and Press Secretary Ron Ziegler tells you no one in the White House had anything to do

with the Watergate bugging.

(A) Let out three cheers;
(B) Accept the statement without further checking, which guarantees you a choice hotel room when the President goes to Key Biscayne;

(C) Congratulate Ziegler for his candor;
(D) Ask a few tough questions that will make Ziegler mad and he'll ban your newspaper from covering White House social events.

4. You're a television correspondent and you discover that a person high in the Department of Agriculture has personally profited on the Soviet grain deal and cost farmers in the southwestern United States millions of dollars. You:

(A) Forget it because it would make people question the Department of Agriculture's grain policies;
(B) Forget it because the taxpayer will pay for it anyway;

(C) Forget it because farmers make too much money;
(D) Forget it because the license of the TV station you work for is up for renewal.

5. You've been assigned to the State Department and you hear that one-third of the Cambodian Army, which the United States is paying for, doesn't exist. The salaries of this phantom army are going into the pockets of Cambodian politicians and officers. You:

(A) Seek confirmation of this story, which is refused on the grounds that it's classified material;
(B) Print the story, which will give aid and comfort to the enemy;

6. You are the editor of a large Eastern Establishment newspaper. A man brings you a batch of Pentagon papers showing how we got into Vietnam and what a mess each administration has made of our involvement there. You:

(A) Print the papers and find yourself being sued by the government for reach of faith;
(B) Turn the papers over to Congress and find yourself indicted for handling stolen property;

(C) Write an editorial against the war and are attacked by name in Dayton, Ohio, by Vice-President Agnew.

Irving Marder

Romain Gary: Little Time for Brooding

PARIS, Jan. 15 (IHT).—Social scientists and others who have been following the interviewees of Romain Gary and Jean Seberg may be interested to learn that a new chapter in this transatlantic saga is now unfolding. The American actress, with whom Gary continued to share a roomy flat on the Rue du Bac after their divorce, now lives in an adjacent flat with "this nice new American husband," Alexander Diego, their 10-year-old son, can thus see his father and his mother with a minimum of effort.

Actually, Alexander Diego sees more of his mother. His father spends most of the year at his home in Majorca, though he comes to Paris several times a year and stays for a few days. His social education is clearly a matter of great importance to Gary, but he has no complaints about the way the French public school system is doing the job. The boy is coming along nicely, his father indicated in conversation today with a visitor at the Rue du Bac flat. "The other day," he said, "a spark of parental pride illuminated the teenage, slightly somber countenance, 'he had a fight with a boy in his school who had called somebody else a 'sala Algerien.'"

New Book

Gary has just received from his American publisher, Putnam, a copy of his new novel, "The Gasp," which is his 20th book. He writes ambidextrously, and has just completed another novel in French, "The Gasp" having been written in English. He speaks it fluently, a legacy of 10 years in America as a French diplomat but with a sub-Gregory Ratoff accent (a legacy of his Russian-Mongol parentage). He was born in Vilna, in 1914.

When the conversation veered toward the subject of middle-aged writers, Gary said he agreed with what might be called Fitzgerald's Law—the suggestion that "something happens" to American writers in their middle or late 40s, after which their work tends to decline steeply. Or, put another way, that American writers, unlike European writers, seldom do superior work in their later years, at a time when the work of a novelist theoretically should reflect his own increasing mastery.

Gary, trying to account for this, as others have, cites the too-much-praise-too-soon syndrome, and also the notoriously high alcohol intake of American writers. Another debilitating factor he chalked up to the discredit of American critics: The



Romain Gary

...20 books.

He thinks that Kerouac is an important figure in modern American writing because he was a trail-blazer in a new area of experience, a Daniel Boone of a movement.

premium on "success." If an American writer of high reputation turns out a bad book, "they all fall on him and tear him to pieces."

He himself is bemused, however, by the tendency of American writers to talk about a word that, in his recollection of the things non-American writers talk about, "doesn't exist." The word is "integ-

ity" and Gary's point seemed to be that it is irrelevant to art.

But Gary finds much to admire in American writing. Among the writers he admires is some of the work of Jack Kerouac, and he issued a vigorous rebuttal of Anatole Broyard's review (in Monday's issue of the IHT) of Kerouac's "Visions of Cody." He feels that Broyard was grossly unfair to Kerouac in putting down this book. Gary thinks that Kerouac, despite his faults, is an important figure in modern American writing because he was a trail-blazer in a new area of experience, the Daniel Boone of a whole movement. "The Dharma Bums" was one of the books that impressed Gary particularly.

Though his official connection with the United States ended more than a decade ago (he was French consul-general in Los Angeles from 1956 to 1960) Gary has continued to keep a sharp eye on America. In common with many of America's friends abroad, he is pleased by recent events in the United States and overseas. He seems to think, though, that the American people can survive the present convulsions, of domestic as well as foreign origin. As for the alleged apathy of the U.S. public over the moral issues involved in the Vietnam war, he said the French public was, on the whole, equally apathetic over the moral issues in the Algerian war.

Hard Way

Gary's own knowledge of war was (as is fairly well known) acquired the hard way. One of the first to rally to the banner unfurled by Charles de Gaulle, he was a combat pilot for the Free French. He has retained a deep personal attachment to the Gaullist mystique, but he pointed out carefully that he has no "party" associations.

He finds France a duller place with the general gone, but gives the impression of a man whose appetite for creative work leaves little time for brooding. Even if he felt melted that way, over the Magic That Has Gone. A former athlete who, in the late fifties, was photographed by a Life photographer in the act of clearing a few hurdles one slack afternoon in Los Angeles, he still manages to get in some brisk walking—"about five kilometers a day." He also looks capable, still, of exchanging pistol shots in a hotel corridor with a man who had, he felt, behaved badly in an affair involving a lady. (But that's another story, and Gary has told it in "Promise at Dawn.")



Marlene Dietrich and Noel Coward at "Oh Coward!"

PEOPLE: Sir Noel Attends 'Oh Coward!' at Last

When "Oh Coward!" a revue drawn from the work and life of Noel Coward, opened in New York in October, New York Times critic Mel Gussow noted in a glowing review, "Of course, Sir Noel is not there in the flesh, and of course one wishes that he were." Sunday night he was, as guest of honor on his 73d birthday. Others in the audience included Myrna Loy, Helen Hayes, Joshua Logan, Douglas Fairbanks Jr., Ethel Merman, and Adolph Green. There had been speculation about who Sir Noel's date would be. (Jacqueline Onassis, one rumor had it.) It was Marlene Dietrich. Asked if she got a few laughs out of the show, Sir Noel replied: "One doesn't laugh at his own jokes."

Meanwhile in London, a New York television producer and his company (Alexander H. Cohen of Bentwood Television Corp.) have named Miss Dietrich as defendant in a libel suit. The action is over an interview with Miss Dietrich written by American columnist Rex Reed and printed in the London Daily Mail Jan. 7. Cohen and company are suing that paper and the syndication agency, The New York News-Chicago Tribune Syndicate.

... for a portrait for the first time since she was 14. The artist, Richard Banks, says the picture is a full-length of her in a Great Somerset in southwest England when they spend the day at the nearby Royal Air Force Base June 15.

... POSING: Rose Kennedy, 83, for a portrait for the first time since she was 14. The artist, Richard Banks, says the picture is a full-length of her in a Great Somerset in southwest England when they spend the day at the nearby Royal Air Force Base June 15.

... In Belleville, Illinois, a man confronted by a policeman as he ransacked an apartment made a mistake when he said "I live here." "No, you don't," said Patrolman Taylor L. Schmidt, "I do!" Schmidt had just returned from work when the incident occurred.

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